LISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8)
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
Best and Most Complete Guide in India
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland
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n, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 53,931.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

of rday P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	....	...
rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
	EGYPT	7912	....	....
Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
"	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
"	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
"	ARABIA	7903	....	....
	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7.				
th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
th "	OCEANA	6610	VICTORIA	6522
th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605
nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...

Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. ACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to rseilles and London.

he above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, London.

assengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day vious to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their ggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the alth Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowon board the Mail Steamer unless so examined conveyed thence in the Company's Steam rges. Special attention is directed to these reguons, which are imperative under the Venice vention.

riends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

he Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on SDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. rgo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals ng at Por en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
OMBAY, 24th October, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

ASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
EEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY ICKETS procured.
ILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked Reduced Rates.
SSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and MERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and riental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
NDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of ailings by all Lines sent free on application.
SSENGERS met on arrival.
GGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected overing all risks.
CKAGES cleared or shipped.
RCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and OVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
YDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
RMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
OUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
YDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
RMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

TURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the ageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian d's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA.	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs.
Bombay to New York	Rs.
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs.
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

* Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 25th Oct.	7 a.m,	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,303 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY

24th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co., BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L.de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5395	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	28th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent o the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	....	31st Oct.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	28th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith.	13th Nov,	24th Nov.
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec.
				1907.
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.

TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.

SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from

COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents,
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Pay a woman a compliment and she will try to collect a few more.

BLOOD IS NOT THE LIFE

ut the nutriment, the sustenance of the human working machine which when working produces the unsolved "life." Let the sustaining, warming fluid, be pure, genuine and effective. Take ARNOL 'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA. The great Blood purifier and warmth giving Elixir obtainable. INSIST t have Arnold's.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

No. 16 & 18 MADON SONS & Co., ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES, ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremount Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

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Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

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THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO-PLAYER.

(THE PLAYER WITH THE GREEN ROLLS.)

YOU have never heard the Piano-Player at its best if you have not heard the **CHASE** and **BAKER**, Americas latest and best. There is a delicacy and sympathy about this marvellous instrument that is possessed by none other on the market. You can hear it free of charge if you care to call, and those in the mofussil can at least write for a catalogue.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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Over 2,000 Rolls of Music marked as the composer intended them to be played and never heard before, stocked for selection.

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UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY!

CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

CAKES. PASTRY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COY. HAS NOW STARTED FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Notified and Advertised to be held on Thursday, the 25th October, 1906, at 3-15 (S.T.) WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJI NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA,
Chairman,
THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of 12 per cent per annum is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1906, and is payable on and after the 25th day of October, 1906, at the Registered Office the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th day of October, 1906, on presentation of Share-Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th October, 1906 both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary & Manager
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co. Ld.,
BOMBAY 10th OCTOBER, 1906.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 9,00,000 (NINE LAKHS) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of (30) thirty years from the 31st December 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable on the 31st December and on the 30th June each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500 and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 9,00,000 will be received by the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1906-07."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount Tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in Currency notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount Tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the Tender, provided that the whole amount Tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no Debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in Rupees, or Rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 23rd November, 1906.
Instalment II—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 7th December, 1906.
Instalment III—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 21st December, 1906.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th December 1906.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, *a pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at the Municipal Office.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

[N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent, Debenture Loan for 1906-07 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed.......................................
Address.......................................
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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be Addressed to THE AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery."

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."

A SET OF CUTICURA

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure

The most distressing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "A Book For Women."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, [illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Liaoyang
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Afternoon Tea

is never more dainty and inviting than when accompanied by a few delicious cakes and scones, so easily made by using

BROWN & POLSON'S
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK.)

Useful recipes with every tin.

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegan English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Mode de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, com fortably seats five and servant's seat at bac Whole length of car 14'; distance between axl 9'; rich green colour; fitted with patent ext wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cove attachable in one minute in case of punctures; lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylen Lamps with self acting generator. Average to speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 mile an hour only in traffic on top speed gear; 2 breake cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo o application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offe to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENC RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removab hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no cha ing of accumulators; one extra new, 1 old, o cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories; beautiful travelling detachable side baske running average 40 miles daily without giving a trouble; In perfect order. Top speed about miles an hour. Red colour.—2 side Lamps o acetylene head light. Cost landed new in M 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Op to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,50 Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bomb Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to lea India well established Industry—Out-do work—in the Madras Presidency. Big runni contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearl Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agen Register kept of Houses Apartments a Offices to let in all parts of India.

Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East Ind Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the Ea Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.

GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
Telegrams, "Gibmart, Bombay."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLI

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricyc also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on g ting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New Yor
31, Hornby Road, Bomb

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEE
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bomb GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ON

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 2
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	"
Monthly	" 2	"

MORNING AND [illegible] EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 16	"
Quarterly	" 9	"
Monthly.	" 3	"

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.		Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs.
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly	" 3	Monthly	"

SINGLE COPY . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of tim between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wa Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEA and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVA

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" 4½
Third do.	" 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per l Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,365
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,400
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	81
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	213
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 2	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SHIPPING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	225
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	1,000
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	2,000
Connaught Mills	1,350	500	500	30	600
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,095 xd
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	825
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,570
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	445
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,355
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	810
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	315
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,011
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 60	1,100
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	540
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	580
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	625
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	950 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	790
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	780
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	3	97
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	791
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	3,692½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,58
Morarjee Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,090	dv Rs. 150	2,750
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	1,051
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,215
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1060
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs. 150	3,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	215
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,599
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	610
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	330
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	3
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	138
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	8,800
Do. New Issue	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	509	500	25	710
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	140
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	217
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	109	100	dvd Rs. 10	150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	148
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct	54½
ortCanning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	412½
unday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	300	35	533
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	17 pr. ct.	272½
elephone Co.	13,500	25	2½	1¼	37½

PRESS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Rate. yearly
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,780
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	110
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	170
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	700
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	525
French	290	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	850
Harvy, and Sabapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	140
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	395
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	40
Merchantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs. 28	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	409	400	dvd Rs. 40	615
Mummar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	255 x.d
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	500 x.d
New Indian	1,090	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	131½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	460
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	300
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	210
Volkar	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,017½ xp

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1906-1907 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
GOLD.			
In the month of August 1906—			
Weight in ounces	260,693	51,600	209,093
Value in rupees	1,58,62,179	29,80,576	1,29,11,603
To the end of the month of August 1906—Progressive—			
Weight in ounce	8,26,431	3,45,859	4,80,572
Value in rupees	5,14,95,896	1,98,79,311	3,16,16,585
SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of August 1906—			
Weight in ounces	8,455,684	1,094,271	7,361,413
Value in rupees	1,72,62,282	29,15,372	1,43,46,910
To the end of the month of August 1906—Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	55,424,088	4,854,315	50,569,773
Value in rupees	11,15,52,817	1,29,34,365	9,86,18,452
TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of August 1906—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	3,31,24,461	58,65,948	2,72,58,513
To the end of the month of August 1906—Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	16,30,48,713	3,28,13,676	13,02,35,037

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1906-1907.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.)

In the month of August 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	16,05,886	14,47,787	30,53,673
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	....	....
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage	1,82,97,780	62,92,685	2,45,90,465

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.)

To end of the month of August 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Department	69,06,541	49,91,656	1,18,98,197
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	....	....
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage	5,47,81,311	6,05,39,645	11,53,20,956

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of August 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	1,29,00,026	56,32,023	1,85,32,049
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2,79,606	....	2,79,606

To end of the month of August 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	3,95,00,106	4,75,88,111	8,70,88,217
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	23,55,092	....	23,55,092

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta .... Rs. Nil.

At Bombay .... „ „

Total .... Rs. Nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Liberia, 2,386 tons, Captain T Kier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia 2,050 tons, Captain J Ruddock arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain A P Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah &c, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain G Ramage will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa line steamer Kaiser, 1713, tons, Captain V Holdt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Zanzibar and Mombasa with a general cargo 10 Cabin and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Birst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, and coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Astell, Mr Breslauer, Lieut Griffiths, Mrs Launi, and deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 24.

Ascot	2785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Caspian	2617	Young	W & A G & Co
City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	K Nixon & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley	M M & Co
Dulwich	2115	Dudley	W J N Aldershaw
Florican	2320	Davies	Cory Bros
Glenelg	2469	Hart	W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Itinda	3397	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Kaiser	1713	Holdt	Strandes
Lhasa	936	Hirst	M M & Co
Liberia	2386	Kier	Volkart Bros
Landaura	2156	Willsher	Repairing M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Sewell	M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Gray	B & P S N Co
Okara	433	Bowman	M M & Co
Putiala	429	MacLean	M M & Co
Queda	4944	Coope	M M & Co
Rander Remain	1329	Carter	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1018	Revill	Shah S N Co
Sirsa	1675	Holt	M M & Co
Shah Ameer	1912	Grant	Shah S N Co
Strathnevis	2303	Buchanan	R A Willis
Scindia	2050	Ruddock	M M & Co
Sanctoria	2377	Ward	Bombay Co
Valdivia	3195	Reid	W & A G & Co
Zahla	2905	Rait	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens.
A	Persia	4195	Haughton	London	2-10	P & O Co
B	Rahmani	1627	Storey	Jeddah	27-10	B & P S N Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	N F		K N & Co
G	Hooseinee	993	Barron	Stream	24-10	H C Joosub
H	Afghan	1349	Lloyd	Stream N F		H C Joosub
K	D'Jibouti	2798	Bourepaux	Havre N F		K N & Co
O	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S ports	22-10	B & P S N Co
P	Argenfels	3561	Teltrupe	K'chi	25-10	Glade and Co

H W P D

	Mahabadi	517	Hoosein			Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chupra	3951	England	A'werp	25-10	M M & Co
5	Nidderdale	2731	Alexander	A'werp	27-10	J clutosh
7	E F Ferdinand	3813	Matcovich	Kobe	27-10	E Scarpa
8	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Scharzfels	3558	Bathmann	K'chi	25-10	Glade & Co
12	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	30-10	P & O Co
15	Colombo Maru	2920	Hagas	Kobe	31-10	N Y Kaisha
16	Lunga	938	Rickford	K'chi	29-10	M M & Co

H W V D

Lama	947	Cutbush	K'chi	23-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Liberia s	Kier	Shanghai, Sept 21
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban, Sept 27
	Scindia s	Ruddock	Rangoon, Sept 25
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Oct 22
	West Virginia U S N	Arnold	United States, Sept 8
	Colorado U S N	Staunton	United States, Sept 8
	Maryland U S N	Ingersoll	United States, Sept 8
	Pensylvannia U S N	McLean	United States, Sept 8
	Henzada s	Logan	Busreh, Oct 9
	Plassy Fpt	Summers	Southampton, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Zillah s	Peart	Calcutta.
	R I M S Canning	Vale	Karachi.

The steamer Kola, Captain Ramage, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Liberia, for Trieste, &c.

„ Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
22	Golconda	Calcutta

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 25.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 25.

262. Detail of Parades.—Friday the 26th Instant. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Firing Exercise.

Saturday the 27th instant.—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Firing Exercise and Skirmishing.

263. The Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled, are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—No. 5969 Vol. J L McMahon and No. 5970 Vol W Fewkes

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 25.

51 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—To-day the 25th instant Company Drill, without arms, at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. Saturday the 27th instant. Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.

52 INSTRUCTIONS.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F Specialists of Nos 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

54 PROMOTION.

The following poromations have been ordered in No 3 Co.

Sergt T L Clarke to be Company Quarter Master Sergeant vice C Q M S Millar struck off Co. J Breach to be Sergt vice Clarke promoted.

A/Br W May to be Bombardier to complete establishment.

Gunner E Russell to be A/Br vice May promoted.

55 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—No 1069 Gr J Corbatt and No 1070 Gr J Over.

Sapper E Dally E E Co.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 27th October 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 15th	....	....	....	*
Tues 16th	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Oct Match.	
Wednes 17th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Thurs 18th	do	D & H Co	Practice Oct Match.	
Fri 19th	do	do	Oct Competition.	
Satur 20th	do	J A H & D Co	Competition.	†
Mon 22nd	do	C & D	Practice Viceroy's Competition	
Tues 23rd	do	do	do	
Wednes 24th	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's	
Thurs 25th	do	A & H	Practice Viceroy's Competition.	
Fri 26th	do	do	do	
Satur 27th	do	do	Competition 1st stage Viceroy's.	

* Range Oct. G I P Ry. † For all who have not fired.

NOTE.—Any member of C and D Coy, who, owing to pressure of work is unable to avail himself of the above mentioned dates, may practice and compete with those of A and H Coy.

2. The following officers are appointed to serve on the Committee to superintend the Competition; attention is invited to I V R A Rules (a copy of which should be on the range (page 10 "re-certificate to be signed" and demension of targets, also page 21 line 7 to 24.

Committee Wednesday 24th instant Lt Bell and Lt Pechey.

Do. Saturday 27th instant Lt Durnford and 12-11 Radcliffe.

H. C. PLEOCH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 13/16	=	+ 3/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 5/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 7/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	32 7/16	=	− 1/16
Spot in New York	70 1/4	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·26	=	+ ·01
Berlin cheques	20·51 3/4	=	+ ·01 3/4
New York Demand	4·85 3/4	=	+ 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 „	=	
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 3/8 „	=	− 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 „	=	− 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8 „	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 3/4	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	4 7/8	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—German granulated double bags c. f. India 11 10 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers dull.

WHEAT—Quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 43 1/2 —1 2 Oct.-Nov. buyers steady.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8.

ARRIVALS—Steamers—Imperator.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	steady
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6·27 + 8
Egyptian F G F brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	13,000
Futures closed	quiet but steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·92	5·89	5·89
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·91	5·93	5·96
—3	—4	—5
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·98	6·00	6·01
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	112,000
Do. last year	63,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do. Continent	11,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15—10
Futures, month of Dec.	10·90—01 *
Do. month of March	11·18—0

* Advanced early owing to bullish crops estimates and declined later through bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15/16—1/16
Futures, month of Dec.	10·93— 01
Do. month of Jan	1·02 — 01
Tone at close	steady

Quotations for Broach are raised 1-8d in Liverpool.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23th Oct.

Cotton	3,663	bales.
Wheat	7,893	cwts.
Linseed	6,451	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,719	do
Gingellyseed	8,433	do
Poppyseed	1·028	do
Groundnuts	201	do
Castorseed	3, 80	do
Rice	22,245	do
Myrabollams	1,237	do
Cottonseed	2,306	do
Mowraseed	172	do
Gram	3,105	do
Joowar	5,450	do
Maize	145	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

To-day's cotton telegrams show little change in quotations in Liverpool and America. The day's receipts at the United States ports at 112,000 bales, are unusually heavy. Our local market was easier this morning, but rates have firmed up again this afternoon and a moderate business is reported at Colaba in contracts for new crops for forward delivery, export houses being the chief buyers

Sterling exchanges is steady at yesteday's rates. Rupee paper is quiet but study and unchanged.

The following are closing rates for shares.

Petits	Rs.	3,587½
Davids	„	445
Bank of Bombay	„	1,365

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months'	Sight D. A.	...	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 6 do	do.	...	1s. 4 9/16d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	171 1/4
Marks 3	do.	do.	14 1/4
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	167
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	228
Japan 30	do.	do.	150 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	96-13
1st Settlement.	31st October	96-13
2nd Do.	30th November	95-13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 7-7-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 7-9-0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 9-7-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-4-0

Castorseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 41-0-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 34-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed Dec-Jan	Rs. 45-0-0
25 „ „	Rs. 44-0-0
50 „ „	Rs. 43-0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 41-0-0

Wheat.—Tone steady.

White Delhi April-May	Rs. 4-8-0

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 203
Do. fine	Dec.	„ 203
Do. fine	Jan.	„ 203
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„ 230
M G Nagpur fine	„	„ 235
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„ 206
Do. Fine	„	„ 215
M G K A fine	„	„ 222
H G Bengals fully good	„	„ 185
M G Broach good	„	„ 247
Do. fine	Mar.	„ 265

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	9,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·96	5·93	5·94
plus 4	plus 4	plus 5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·95	5·98	6·01
plus 4	plus 5	plus 5
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
6·02	6·04	6·06
plus 4	plus 4	plus 5

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 24.

Freight.—Our market has advanced quite a shilling per ton during the past week and closes very firm. The chartering of the steamship "Knight Templare at 14s. by "Chagondass" to fulfil some October engagements has increased the strong feeing, and owners are not to be moved from the rates they are asking for November and December steamers. Wheat is arriving more freely from upcountry. but the advance in freights must of course check busines for a time.

Engagements—The Ellerman line has booked 3,600 tons November Liverpool at 12s. Option Birkenhad 3d. more, 500 tons Liverpool at 12s. 6d., 2,500 tons at 12s. 9d.

The Wilson line Hull steamship "Castello" 700 tons at 12s. 6d.

The Hansa line "Hamburg" December 11,000 tons, at 13s; "Chagondass" Antwerp, March, 200 tons at 13s. 6d.

Charters—Steamship "Musician" picked ports November at 12s. 6d.; Steamship "Knight Templar" picked ports, October at 14s.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says he has reason to suppose that one of the great social questions to be dealt with by the Government during the next two years may be the nationalisation of the railways. There is no intention to proceed rapidly in the matter, and it is probable that next year will be taken up wholly with preliminary inquiries. The first duty of the Goverment is obviously to form some estimate of the cost.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD FRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWANN—October 20, at Negapatam, the wife of R. L. Swann Port Officer, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN—October 17, at Tellicherry, Jane, younger daughter of the late Francis Carnac Brown, of Anjarakandy and Tellicherry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m.; Sun sets, 5h. 31m.: High water, 5-25m., 5-31a: Low water, 0-11m., 11-38a.

Departure of Mrs. Annie Beasant, Grant Road Railway Station, 11-6 p. m.

MRS. ANNIE BEASANT'S LECTURE.—The last of the the series of Mrs. Annie Beasant's lectures was delivered in the Town Hall last evening before a very large number of Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans and some Europeans. The subject of the lecture was "Exertion and Destiny" and the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who occupied the chair, remarked that the lecturer was the best fitted person to treat the subject. Mrs. Annie Beasant holds an Initiation Meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge in the morning to-day and leave for Surat from the Grant Road station at 11 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Franz Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on Saturday the 27th instant. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s s."Patiala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P. M. on Saturday the 27th October instead of at 1 P.M. on Friday the 26th instant as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SALSETTE TALUKA LOCAL BOARD.—At the meeting of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette held at Thana on Monday, the 22nd instant, Mr. Elliott, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Prant Bassein and President of the Board, occupied the chair. The Budget Estimates for 1907-1908 were discussed and passed. Attention of the President was called to the non-submission by the District Executive Engineer, of the plans and estimates of the work of constructing a branch road from the Bombay-Ghodbandar Road at Borivli to the Mount Poinser Church, the scene of a large annual gathering, and a place of much interests for its ancient ruins. It was resolved that a reminder be sent to the Executive Engineer requesting that the plans and the estimates of the work be expedited.

JAMMED BETWEEN BUFFERS.—In the Byculla Infirmary, Bombay, Mr.P. Byrne, Coroner, conducted an inquiry yesterday relative to the death of Caitan Francis Dias, (21), who had been killed by having been jammed between the buffers of two railway engines. It appeared that the foreman in the G. I. P Railway Parcel Work-shops received orders to shunt six engines. While the operation was in progress, deceased was observed attempting to cross the line between the fourth and the fifth engines. Shouts were raised and he was told to stop where he was; but he jumped down, and was caught up by the buffers of the two engines, and fatally injured. The verdict was that he was accidently killed by being jammed between the buffers of engines.

THE NEW PARSEE JUDGE.—The *Indu Prakash*, a Marathi daily, remarks: "We hasten to give our heartiest congratulations to Mr. D. D. Davur on his elevation to the bench. A sound lawyer, a man of wide culture, richly endowed with genial temperament, and possessing in a remarkable degree that natural sagacity which accumulates wisdom from experience, Mr. Davur will unquestionably make a model judge and do credit to himself, his community and to the Bombay bench, which at present is not quite overmanned with the best talents available. He is the first Parsi Judge and he is also the first Indian who, though an ornament of the bar, has had as little to do with public life as any European money-making barrister could have. Mr. Davur's elevation to the bench is, therefore, a significant commentary on and refutation of the allegation that has been made on behalf of the Nabab of Dacca school of our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen, that the pass-port to Government selections for the honour of the bench or of the Legislative Councils, is to be in the forefront of the popular party that holds Congresses and attacks Government by "embarrassing methods."

PLAGUE IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With all due deference to your special correspondent, I beg to state that European inhabitants of Poona are not one iota more wanting in pluck during this epidemic of plague than the natives themselves. Only to-day I can vouch for the truth of a circumstance, which occurred, of a lady believing her syce had been seized with plague went into his godown and felt for the different sure signs of the disease, with the intention of administering relief at once and of having him conveyed to the hospital. Then again, only two days ago, a much respected European woman died of the complaint and her coffin was carried by four European friends to its last resting place. May I ask your special correspondent if he has ever been by the death-bed of a poverty-stricken pauper in the East End of London in our own Home-Land and seen any fear of death there! Are they not as callous of leaving this land of woe as the native of India is satisfied to go? Why then does he applaud the latter in contrast to ourselves! Again—what does your special correspondent suggest more than is being done to exterminate plague? We cannot stay God's hand! Does he not show on the very face of his own argument, what by the fact of plague rats being found in the Gymkhana and the people still going there, that the white man knows not funk! The only difference that I can see between the pluck of the native and that of the white man is that the latter being more enlightened does not suffer from the pluck of ignorance. In conclusion may I beg your correspondent to judge not that he be not judged—and without impartiality, favor or affection I take off my hat to the exile and remain—Yours, &c.,

A WHITE RESIDENT OF POONA.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. "CANNING."

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Canning," Commander S. D. Vale, sailed yesterday for Karachi. She carried 51 Company, R. G. A., consisting of 5 officers, 1 woman, and 2 children, 98 men, 2 women and 2 children, 1 private follower, and 3 horses, and No. 85 Company, R. G. A. comprising 4 officers, 113 men, 8 women, and 11 children; 13 public and private followers. She also conveyed details consisting of 7 officers, 2 ladies, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, and 3 children; 30 men, 3 women, and 2 children, 5 private and public followers and 3 horses. The following are the names of the officers :—Major Maunsell, Capt Murow, 2nd-Lts Sampson, Davies, Garnett, 51 Coy, R G A; Major Cockburn, Lieuts Edmond, Tute and Herbert, 85 Coy, R.G.A., Capts Burton, 94th Inftry, Bailey 104th Rifles, DaCosta, wife and cousin and 1 child, 35th Second Horse; Lieuts Bell, 127th Infantry; Richardson, 105th Infantry, Stewart, 27th Lancers, Greenfield, A. V. Dept, Meaden, R. A.M.C. Sub Cond Graves, wife and 3 children, Ordnance Dept.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, OCTOBER 22.

IT is quite cold after midnight and this indicates that the monsoon is now over. We have had rain enough for the crops, but the cry of scarcity of water still remains.

Two boys were recently extensively burnt while letting off crackers. One of them has succumbed to the injuries. Another accident occurred on Devali day when a fire broke out in Bhownagar in a house near the Clock Tower. It was speedily extinguished.

Dead rats are found in the houses near Nawapara and Ranua, both of which are depopulated. Dead rats are also found in Wadhwan and the people are leaving it.

The s.s.Glenfurin which was signalled on the 13th instant, with a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal will sail to-day. Fourteen days were given to the contractor, Mr. Nusserwanji, including two Sundays and two Dewali holidays, but the Contractor having finished the work in 8 days, has been awarded Rs. 500 by the Agent of the Lodhna Company, Mr. Showbridge.

A daughter of the Wankaneer Durbar has been taken seriously ill. Mrs. Baria, the Medical Officer of the Dhagandhra State, was sent for and under his treatment the patient recovered. Mr. Baria is well reported for diagnosing diseases, and his aid is often sought for in Kathiawar States.

SPORTING NEWS.

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 23.

In all the races in spite of heavy rain and the washing way of part of the Course last month and thereby causing postponement of the races, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Rome, after much trouble got the Course into good order. Except in three races the fields, ruled large. The Quetta sportsmen rendered good support and Captain Winter from Peshawar brought a big string of attendance. A meagre band of the 24th Regiment enlivened the proceeding. Bookmaker Bauvard, in spite of having broken his leg four days ago by a carriage accident sportingly appeared in an invalid chair and gave fair prices.

Among those present was Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner, and Colonel Kelly the Officer Commanding in Karachi.

CLIFTON PLATE, for C. B. Novices—Distance, four furlongs.

Captain Wood's Lal 9st 2lbs .... Langdown 1
Captain O Winter's Wander 9st 11lbs .... Owner 2
Mr Mackenzie's George 10st 12lbs 3

Betting :—3 to 1 on Wander; 2 to 1 against L[illegible]

The Race.—Lal lead and won by three lengths. Time 5 mins. 7 secs.

HYDERABAD STAKES.—For horses that never won since 31st March 19[illegible], R[illegible] 200—distance six furlongs.

Captain O Winter's M P 10st 7lbs .... Owner 1
Mr Bosse's Dawn 11st 3lbs .... Mr Cooper 2
Mr Kennedy's Anadney 11st 7lbs .... Mr Palmer 3

Betting :—Evens on M P ; 6 to 4 on Dawn.

The Race :—Dawn led from the start, Anadney keeping second. M P came up and won on the post. Objection was lodged that M P was wrong in weight but afterwards the objection was withdrawn.

Won by a head. Time 1min. 22 1/5 secs.

PONY HURDLES.—For Maiden Arabs and C S S 14-2 and others 14. Distance one mile and six furlongs.

Mr. Allen's c b m Mazurka 10st 8lbs Capt Toogood 1
Mr Dickinson's Pantglass 11st 6lbs Mr Monteith 2
Mr Rome's d a b Mischief 11st 4lbs Lansdowne 3

Also ran :—Prince 11st 1lb.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Mazurka, and 5 to 1 Pantglass.

The Race :—Mischief led up to the four furlongs from home, when Mazurka, well ridden, came to the front and managed to just stay on to the distance, and winning by a head. Time—2 min. 7 1-2 secs.

TRIAL PLATE. For maiden C. D. S. 14—and others 14. Distance four furlongs.

Mr Monteith's c b m Gipsy 9st 3lbs .... Lanslown 1
Major Pott's c b m Little Beauty 9st 12lbs .... Nama 2
Colonel O'donnell's c s m Necklace 10st 13lbs .... Capt Day 3

Betting :—Evens on Gipsy; 3 to 2 against Little Beauty; and 5 to 1 Necklace.

Also ran Cherie 9st 6lbs; Rosine 10st 2lbs; Lady Disdain 11st; Amia 12st 5lbs; Agile 10st 10lbs and George 10st 11lbs.

Won by half a length : a length between the second and third.—Time 53 2/5 secs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—For Arabs of 14·1, Novices. Distance four furlongs.

Mr Rome's Plebeian 11st 4lbs .... Nama 1
Mr Graham's Palladin 9st 11lbs .... Captain Winter 2
Mr MacKenzie's Booras 9st 8lbs .... Owner 3

Also ran :—Midas 10st; Lawrence 11st 1lb; Tevang 9st 8lbs; Snowflake 9st 5lbs and Warther 8st 13lbs.

Betting :—Evens on Plebeian ; 2 to 1 Palladin; and 5 to 1 Booras.

The Race.—Plebeian soon took the lead and won by half a length ; a length and a half between the second and third. Time—56 2/5 secs.

DESERT PLATE.—For Maiden Arabs 14·1. Distance seven furlongs.

Captain Toogood's Malabar 10st 4lbs .... Owner 1
Mr Cooper's Little Red Rat 10st 11lbs .... Owner 2
Major Moore's Gendarme 9st 12lbs ... Captain Winter 3

Also ran :—Mick 10st 11lbs; Robert the Devil 10st 9lbs; Jacob 10st 3lbs; Mosmurna 9st 12lbs and Ghizree 10st 3lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Malabar ; 3 to 1 Little Red Rat ; 5 to 1 Gendarme.

The Race.—A good race was run between the first two and won by one length, Gendarme making a bad third. Time—1min. 40 1/5 secs.

OPEN PLATE.—For C B's 14·2 and others 14·1 Distance five furlongs.

Major England's Bausten End 10st 11lbs .... Mr Cooper 1
Colonel O'Donnell's Bib Necklace 9st 6lbs Bai Ram 2
Mr Mucholland's Besy Delight 7st 7lbs ... Moongya 3

Also ran :—Spot On 10st 12lbs; Cadet 10st 7lbs; Alchemin 9st 11lbs; Maranta 9st 11lbs (carried 9st 2lbs) and Cherie 7st 4lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Delight; 2 to 1 against and 6 to 1.

The Race :—Bausten End won by a length, two lengths between the second and third. Time—1m. 8 secs.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps For Saturday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, OCTOBER 24.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's extra meeting :—

The Goodbye Plate, five furlongs.—Bay Middleton 10st 6lbs, Bandit II 9st, 10lbs, Mint 9st 3lbs, Vasco 9st Falsestart 8st 12lbs, Darby 8st 10lbs, Sabig 8st 9lbs, Vedas 8st 7lbs, Ashroff 8st 7lbs, Scimitar 8st, Osborne 7st 7lbs, Young Gazelle 7st 5lbs, Whiteface 7st 4lbs, Settler 7st, Plassey 6st 12lbs, Shanwar 6st 10lbs, Turn-of-Luck 6st 10lbs, Wadi 6st 8lbs, and Mudlool 6st 6lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

The Subalterns Handicap, six furlongs—Moonib Pasha 11st 10lbs, Lomond 11st 8lbs, Mishall 11st 7lbs, Stgris 11st 2lbs, Whiteface 11st, Tigris 10st 12lbs, Let Go (Late Breakaway) 10st 8lbs, Banjo 10st 3lbs, Silver Prince 10st, Milo 9st 13lbs, Honey 9st 12lbs, Surham 9st 10lbs, Martini 9st 8lbs. Once more 9st 5lbs, and Shortprice 9st 3lbs.

The Final Welter Plate, seven furlongs—The Earl 11st 13lbs, Edie 11st 3lbs, The Moachini 10st 7lbs, Cracksman 9st 11lbs, and Light Of Asia 9st 4lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

FIRE AT PHULGULLY.

An Old Woman Jumps out of the Window.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a two-storied house situated at Phulgully, Parel Road, and resulted in a loss of property valued at about Rs. 30,000 and serious personal injuries to two women. The building contained a row of shops, in one of which a Babu sold scented oils and perfumes. His wife had occasion to light, fire and poured some kerosine oil into the hearth, which giving a large blaze, put most of the oil-cans in the vicinity on fire. The oils and chemicals in the shop soon exploded and a tremendous shock followed which brought down the rear part of the building This was enough to terrify the woman. She became unconscious, and but for her husband running up and pulling her out of the flames she would have been lost to him. The husband removed her into the open air and attempts were made to get her out of a swoon, but she remained unconscious for hours. By this time, the fire had got hold of the whole building and every one of the 25 persons that occupied the house and shops managed to come out safely from their quarters, except an old Berah woman, wife of one Eusuf Rajbhai, who remained on the second storey until all the usual means of exit from the building were rendered unsafe. She was told by people in the street to jump down and a matress was placed on the foot-path to receive her. She did jump from a good height but not without receiving serious injuries. The fire was brought under control by the Fire Brigade within ten minutes, and saved what would otherwise have had disastrous results in such a congested part of the city.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was on the scene and the police officers under him maintained excellent order.

The building which is completely destroyed belonged to Mahomedally Heptulla, who, not having insured it, suffers to the extent of about Rs 25,000. The scent-dealer in whose shop the fire originated estimates his loss at Rs. 5,000. The neighbours who expected the fire to extend to their shops and premises also suffered to some extent having hurriedly to remove their things in the street, but the police being present no one suffered by way of theft.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Week's Reports.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th October, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was a slight sprinkling of rain in fourteen districts. Rain is urgently needed in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts where the late rice is suffering. The standing crops elsewhere are doing well and are being harvested. Ploughing for and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Cholera and fever still continue in a few districts. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but show a tendency to rise in seven districts, and to fall in five.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Twenty-one cents rain in Banda, and 114 cents in Gorakhpur, more rain is required in latter district for late rice which is suffering. Prospects in Bundelkhand are excellent. Prices have fallen there but are still high in Gorakhpur. Numbers on relief are now:—Allahabad Division—on works *nil*; on gratuitous relief [illegible] ; Gorakhpur—on works 41, on gratuitous re[illegible] total 33,248.

There was slig[illegible] ra[illegible] at Murree in the Rawalpindi district during the week. There have been slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains : wheat is rising in Delhi, and falling in Gurgaon, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Mianwali, and warning rates prevail in Shahpur. Harvesting of the autumn and sowings of the spring crops continue. The condition and expected yield of the standing crops are generally good to average ; outturn of cotton is poor in Amritsar. Locusts appeared and damaged the standing crops slightly in Gurgaon, Amballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Shahpur, ; the *toria* (*Brassica Campestris*) crop is reported to have been badly damaged by locusts in Lahore ; locusts laid eggs in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Amritsar, and prompt measures have been taken for their destruction ; cotton is still being damaged by insects or boll-worm in Multan, and Lyallpur and maize in Amritsar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain during the week. Rain is wanted for unirrigated tracts in the Bannu district. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is good except in Swabi where it is slightly below average. Harvest prospects and probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Spring sowings are in progress. The canal water and the Kilapani supply is sufficient. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. A flight of locusts passed south ward on the 14th in the Dera Ismail Khan district and slightly damaged the standing crops. The condition of cattle is good except in the Tank and Kulachi tahsils. Stocks of food rains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—Wheat 15 to 18 1/2 ; maize 15 to 20 5/16 ; gram 17 5/16 to 19 ; and bajra 13 to 17 1/2 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall good in Gwalior; partial in Bhopal; none in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Malwa; and slight in Bhopawar. Ploughings for and sowings of spring crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, and cotton has been partially injured in parts of Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand ; normal in Bhopal ; steady in Bundelkhand ; fallen slightly in parts of Malwa ; and are stationary in Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief in Bundkelkhand are :—on works 270, on gratuitous relief 440, total 710. Prices—14 seers per rupee. Works and gratuitous relief have been closed in Ajaigarh, Bhilsa, and Garauli.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There was no rain during the week except a few showers in Raipur. The days are clear and warm but nights and mornings are cool. Spring sowings are in progress everywhere but a shower of rain is needed to accelerate them in Chanda, Wardha, and Raipur. In Akola some rain is desirable for *juar* in inferior soil. *Juar* is in car and cotton in pod in Akola, Amraoti and Buldana ; in Mandla and Balaghat the germination of spring crops is satisfactory ; harvesting of rice and other minor crops is in progress everywhere except in Wardha, Nagpur, and the Berar districts. Locusts passed over Etawah (Saugor) towards the Bhopal State but caused no damage. *Juar* is suffering from disease in Wardha and in Ramtek tahsil (Nagpur) from insects : some damage from grasshoppers is also reported in the Mehkar taluk (Buldana) ; cotton is stunted owing to excessive moisture and consequent delay in weeding in Nagpur. The standing crops are otherwise generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient throughout. The price of rice has slightly fallen in Narsinghpur and of gram in Chhindwara ; in Damoh gram is dearer by 1 seer per rupee: prices elsewhere are stationary and are equal to the scarcity level in Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur.

The Bombay report has already been published.

The total number on relief was 101,668, a decrease of 31,643.

GROUNDNUT.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

The area under groundnut in the British districts of the Deccan and Belgaum of the Karnatak, where it is principally grown, is reported at 59,300 acres; 24 per cent. short of the last year's area and 34 per cent. in defect of the average. Sholapur alone shows some increase in area as compared with last year's acreage. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed to the deficiency of water-supply in wells at the commencement of the season and to the uncertainty of rains. The crop has so far progressed satisfactorily and a fairly good outturn may be expected. Native States have 19,600 acres of which 13,600 acres are in Kolhapur. The condition of the crop is fair at present.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 19·6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

SESAMUM.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

The total area in the British Districts and Native States under the kharif crop, as well as the rabi one, so far as it has been sown and reported, is estimated at 939,000 acres, 4 per cent. short of last year's area but 10 per cent. in excess of the decennial average. The decrease is principally confined to the British Districts of Gujarat and parts of Baroda and Kathiawar to Nasik in the Deccan and to Upper Sind. Frontier District in Sind. In Gujarat excessive rain did not permit fuller sowings and necessitated the removal of the damaged crop already sown. In places cotton and other crops replaced Sesamum. In Nasik the decrease is only apparent being due to non-receipt of complete information. In Sind damage by insects for the past few years has further curtailed the area in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The season has on the whole been fairly satisfactory and the crop is expected to yield a full average outturn.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 77,000 acres, 27 per cent. below last year's area and 5 per cent. short of the average. Native States have 471,000 acres, 5 per cent. in defect of last year's area but 30 per cent. in excess of the average. The decrease is attributed (1) to curtailment of sowing owing to excessive rain. (2) to partial failure of the early sown crop owing to the same cause, and (3) to some of the area being placed under cotton and cereals. The rabi crop is still being sown in places. Slight injury through insects has been reported from 2 talukas of Broach. Elsewhere the crop is progressing satisfactorily and is likely to give a good outturn.

Deccan.—Area 230,000 acres ; 6 per cent. over last year's area and 17 per cent. over the average. Native States have 3,000 acres. Nasik alone shows some diminution in area owing to the non-receipt of complete information. Elsewhere area extended under favourable early rains. The crop suffered through excessive rain in parts of West Khandesh and through disease in 2 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Sholapur. Deficiency of rain is being felt in parts of Nasik and Ahmadnagar. Elsewhere the crop is good.

Karnatak.—Area 12,700 acres ; 7 per cent. over last year's area but 10 per cent. below the average. Native States have 10,000 acres ; 16 per cent. over last year's area but 16 per cent. under the average. Cultivation extended in Bijapur and Sangli under favourable early rains; elsewhere rain for sowing deficient and unseasonable. Damage from insects reported from 1 taluka of Bijapur ; elsewhere the crop is in fairly good condition.

Konkan.—Area 18,800 acres ; 6 per cent. below last year's area and 3 per cent. under average. About 4,100 acres in Native States, 26 per cent. short of the average. Early rains deficient in the south. Later rains have been favourable and the crop is generally in good condition.

Sind.—Area 78,000 acres ; 2 per cent. below last year's area and 37 per cent. under the average. Khairpur State has 3,800 acres. The decrease is mainly in the Upper Sind Frontier District which usually claims about half the area of the Sind crop and is due to damage by insects from which the crop has been suffering for the past few years. Elsewhere favourable inundation has induced slightly larger sowings. The crop has suffered from adverse winds, rats and floods in Hyderabad ; elsewhere the condition of the crop is fair to good.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 9·75 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BENGALEES AND MAHOMEDANS.

SAYS the *Indian Spectator* :—The partition of Bengal is no longer a question of mere territorial readjustment : with the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller it has developed into a contest for victory between Hindus and Muhammadans. Is it not time for the leaders of both these communities, and especially those who wish above all other things to evolve a united India, to take note of this new phase of the agitation in Bengal Although the agitation itself may be confined to that province, the feelings aroused by it will find a response all over India, and the gulf between the two communities will widen, unless the combatants in Bengal discover some means of patching up their quarrel. There is little to chose between the sentiment on either side—racial sentiment or the integrity of the Bengali race, as it is called, is the mainspring of the anti-partition agitation, while sectarian or religious sentiment is the motive force of the opposite party, who wish to ensure a Muhammadan majority in the new province. Neither sentiment is in harmony with the conception of a united India, or an Indian nation; and if our publicists in other provinces had mustered the necessary courage to say so plainly to our Bengali friends, who were too much absorbed in the strife to see things in their proper perspective, the present developments might have been avoided. Our leaders thought otherwise, and the result is that Lord Curzon is safe and satisfied in his distant retreat, while Surendranath and Salimullah are locked in a struggle which bodes little good to any body.

MR. STEAD AND INDIA.

The *Hindu Prakash*, referring to Mr. Stead's intended visit to this country, writes :—His name has been suggested as not only that of one who may well be asked to preside at the coming Congress, but as also of one who has been *asked* to so preside. Who has asked him to do so and what were the credentials of the person or persons who took upon themselves this duty without reference to either the Calcutta Reception Committee or any of the recognized leaders, does not at all appear clear. The only clue supplied is a report that at a meeting held at the Mowbray house of Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Sandhya* newspaper of Calcutta was present and spoke and that in the speech made by Mr. Stead in reply, he said that he would be proud to preside at the Congress and that his advice to the Indian people would be never submit to the tyranny of the Indian bureaucracy and that real friendship between the Indians and the British would be impossible under the present policy pursued by the ruling race. This is sufficient credentials in the opinion of some and the question of the Congress Presidentship has been further complicated by bringing in Mr. Stead's name. Personally we gladly own that Mr. Stead has great merits of his own, but we do not think that, but for the strategical political manoeuvres of Bipin Pal and company of the day, anybody in India could have seriously looked to him as a fit person to be asked to preside at the Congress. For one thing, Mr. Stead has a small *following* as such, and that following, which he has, consists much more of blind worshippers who almost deify him and who are not ranked amongst the influential and responsible members of any of the great political parties which sway the destinies of the British empire.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN EDITORS.

Noticing Mr. Stead's suggestion that Indian editors might invite the representatives of a few leading English papers to India, just as German editors were invited over to England, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: The question of cost apart, the idea is a good one. Whether the anticipated advantages will be fully realised may seem rather doubtful, for busy editors in England cannot easily study Indian problems, and a little learning may sometimes prove a dangerous thing. If our guests will not consider their independence surrendered by their acceptance of our hospitality, if they will take sufficient pains to study our affairs and will not dogmatise or mislead the English public, nothing but good can arise from the increased interest which they will themselves be led to take, and which they will induce their readers to take, in the general policy of the British administration in India. The precedent to which Mr. Stead refers suggests to us a modification of his idea. The object of the invitation to German editors was to establish friendly relations between the two countries : it was diplomatic, rather than educative. English editors have heard of the Svadeshi movement in India and they have written something about Indian sedition. They think, and not without reason, that many of their Indian brethren are not in a good mood just now and indulge in writings not particularly friendly to England and to English interests. It would, therefore, be more appropriate for English manufacturers and journalists to invite the Svadeshi or the nationalistic editors to England and earn their good will, than to throw an untimely burden upon men who are not in the sweetest of tempers.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The *Gujerati* observes:—It is difficult to understand the precise state of things at Calcutta regarding the prospect of the next Congress. On thing, however, is clear and that is that preparations in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition have already commenced. But unless the organizers put forth special efforts, they will discover in the last week of December that they were much too optimistic in their estimate of the amount of work they had to cope with. We sincerely hope that they will guard against such a mistake in time, if they really wish to make the Exhibition worthy of the land of Swadeshi enthusiasm and boycott. Then as regards the preparations for holding the Congress it must be owned that they are not progressing as satisfactorily as one would have wished. All that has been done, it is said, is that a site has been selected. No funds have yet been collected, and although an excuse has been put forward that Calcutta will be able to raise funds in a very short time, the prevailing splits and personal jealousies make us not a little apprehensive about the financial resources of the Reception Committee and the Exhibition Committee. We fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation in Bengal. But these only show that the outlook is yet far from encouraging.

THE PORT AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS IN BOMBAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses thus on the Bombay Port Trust Report of last year :—Thanks to the Port Trust which has now been flourishing in our midst these thirty years past, we see how the sea and railborne trade is steadily growing in volume and importance. The strides which the Port itself has made in a single generation for embarkation and disembarkation, for every possible facility for the handling and disposal of large quantites of goods, and for all the modern conveniences required for a great port of which the wet docks are a primary necessity, tell us plainly the substantial and beneficial work rendered by the Trust. It is a great succeess the key of which is to be found in that policy of co-operation and mutual confidence between the Trust and the clientele with whom it has to deal and for whose benefit it is established. Unless you know the wants and wishes of those whom you are required to serve there can be no prospect of success. Indeed, as in the case of Government, so in the case of the Trust a knowledge of the thoughts and feelings, the wants and requirements of the people, is the fundamental requisite. It is because the Trust has seized this fundamental idea of commercial statesmanship that it flourishes so well in our midst and is popular among the men of commerce and industry, while that other organisation, for failing to be alive to it, is so unpopular and far from a success. If the City Improvement Trust "stinks in the nostrils of the people" it is because it has set the public at defiance. If it is a failure it is because it has egregiously failed to take them into its confidence and work together in harmony for the sanitary benefit of the city. Thus it will be seen how the judicious exercise of co-operation and confidence in the one case has achieved popularity and success while the absence of it in the other has resulted in the very opposite.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	8	7	88
Total plague deaths to date	133,880		
Same date last year	4	3	63

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
2	2

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1906.

THE TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

THE Trade Disputes Bill, whose consideration, we were told yesterday by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is to be one of the first undertakings of the Autumn Session of Parliament, is a measure which has already been widely discussed by journalists and magazine-writers as well as by members of Parliament in the constituencies. The object of the Bill, as stated to the Commons, is to provide for the regulation of trades unions and trade disputes. The measure was introduced in March last by the Attorney-General, Sir J. Lawson Walton, who explained that under legal decisions a construction had been given to the law of conspiracy so loose and so wide that it was impossible to indicate beforehand what might be the legal quality of conduct which trade organizations might adopt and which was subject to the *ex post facto* decision of a legal tribunal. The right of peaceful permission had been impaired and funds contributed principally as provision against sickness or misfortune had been held liable for claims founded upon the acts of unauthorised agents. This state of things, as the Attorney General remarked, had created a sense of insecurity and of injustice which the Government had received a mandate to redress. As to picketting, the Bill is to enact in express terms the right to "persuade peacefully" and no conduct is to be made the foundation out of a claim for redress out of trade funds unless it was perfectly clear that what had been done had been authorised by the governing body of the union. Sir Lawson Walton admitted his knowledge that the representatives of Labour would prefer a general declaration that no action should ever be brought, but the House should hesitate before it endorsed a proposal of that kind. In this measure the Government sought to do justice to trades unions without inflicting injustice on the community at large. The second reading was taken in April and the measure referred to a Committee, and there it remained until the adjournment of the House in August, having meantime been severely criticised both by Labour members and by the Opposition. Sir W. S. Carson, the Solicitor General, was the mover of the second reading, and after he had lauded its provisions, Mr. Rufus Isaacs declared that trades unions could be trusted and nothing was more remarkable in their history than the settlement of the great majority of threatening disputes by amicable arrangement rather than by strikes. And when the Committee stage had been passed two rival private measures, referring to trade disputes, had been dropped and the Government Bill, with a few amendments, was given forth to criticism pending its third reading.

Professor Dicey, K.C., comes forth to attack it in the pages of a Unionist magazine. The Bill he denounces in his very first sentence as one which ought on no consideration whatever to be allowed to pass into law. His contention is that it will make trades unions a privileged class, placed above the ordinary law of the land ; that the reasons alleged in favour of this policy of privilege are of the weakest and that the policy which the Bill embodies will lead to grave practical evil. Professor Dicey treats the subject from both a legal and an equitable aspect and in his condemnation of it accuses Government of subordinating the welfare of the nation to the interest of party. If the well established principles of fairness and equity be kept in view, he contends it will be found that there are at least four arguments which tell fatally against the policy of class privilege. They each rest upon the assumption that the Bill inordinately increases the power of a trades union to persuade or coerce individuals or classes who resist its commands. The first of Professor Dicey's four counts on which he indicts the measure is that it will provoke a series of free fights between masters and men, carried on both sides with energy, which will be unscrupulous, because it has been released from legal restraint. Huge strikes will be met by huge lock-outs ; picketting and boycotting will be fought by similar arms. Secondly the Bill sacrifices to the supposed wishes of trades unionists the freedom of any person or class unable to resist extreme moral pressure, degenerating sometimes into illegal violence. It subjects them to the evils of picketting—persuasion, or intimidation. Then, says Professor Dicey, the passing of the Bill will, in the long run, if not in a very short time, render morally impossible the suppression of boycotting and therefore the maintenance of legal order in Ireland. The Bill in substance legalises boycotting for the benefit of unions, whether of men or of masters. It will be impossible long to maintain that a gross form of oppression, which is legal in furtherance of a trade dispute, must be treated as illegal in furtherance of a political dispute. Fourthly, the last of Professor Dicey's four chief objections is that the Bill will corrupt the British democracy. Democratic Government, the learned Professor adds, possesses one great merit. It forces the Legislative and the Executive to pay attention to the interests and to the wishes of the mass of the people—and thus far it is good as stimulating sound national feeling. But democratic Government has one obvious defect, it is apt to turn the demand for equal rights into the demand for unequal privileges. And so Professor Dicey raises his voice against a Bill which undermines the foundation of that rule of equal law to which England owes her freedom by inaugurating for the benefit of a class the fatal policy of privilege.

No attempt was made to reply to the eminent jurist's assault on the Bill until Mr. Clement Edwards, a new M.P. found himself called upon to take up cudgels in defence of Government, and the young gentleman takes upon himself the responsibility of accusing one of England's most eminent jurists of resorting to ugly innuendo, of misstating the existing law, distorting the provisions of the Bill in many vital principles. The accusations are unfounded ; but that may pass. What we want to get at is Mr. Edwards' replies to Professor Dicey's four main points. He merely says that they do not hold good and that his allegations are untrue. Mr. Edwards has not done his party any good by his unsolicited defence of his leader's actions. It is an illustration of the readiness of the young and inexperienced to rush in where older and wiser men would have left well alone. Professor Dicey's criticism of the measure appeared in a periodical, which at best is only read by a very limited number and certainly not by the class likely to be influenced by party feeling. Mr. Edwards chooses the columns of a popular newspaper and brings the discussion of nice legal points to confuse the mental organism of its working-men readers. They will be mystified and misled by whatever there may be of merit in his arguments. But they can understand flat contradictions, and they will therefore come to the conclusion that the Bill does not seek to put unions in a privileged position and that it seeks to remove them from the category of the exceptional and to make them amenable to the general law of conspiracy to which all other classes are now subject. Nevertheless we do not imagine that the Labour Party will be satisfied with the measure, though the Liberal leader has undoubtedly made a generous bid for their allegiance.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

RECENT reports from Central Africa show phenomenal activity in railway construction there and in a few years there will be a network which will completely serve Rhodesia. Already the Cape to Cairo railway has made rapid advances having reached Broken Hill, and now a new line is under construction for Benguella to Katanga, and eventually it is intended to join it to the Cape to Cairo railway. This line runs through the Portuguese territory of Angola, a colony extending over some five hundred thousand square miles. Up to now the trade of the country has been confined almost exclusively to the seaboard and rivers, the vast interior regions remaining unexplored and impenetrable to the Portuguese merchant, while in the comparatively few districts opened up to him he is dependent upon the native carrier for the transport of his merchandise. Great changes are happily taking place in the present order of things. The colony is being opened up by British enterprise, the natural wealth of the country, to which Livingstone bears testimony in his "Journeys in South Africa," is about to be developed, and regions, hitherto little known, through which a railway is being carried are now being explored by surveying, parties. The Katanga mines near Lake Tanganyika, where the first definite terminus will be, are reported to be rich in copper, a metal greatly needed. The construction of the railway from Benguella, running eastwards through Bihe in the direction of the Katanga mines in the Tanganyika district, has been undertaken by British capitalists. The line, which will cover a distance of some 1,200 miles, is destined to open up vast tracts of country reputed to be rich in mineral and other resources, and finally to link with the Central African Railway system. The new railway, owing to geographical advantages, threatens to become a formidable competitor with the present British railway in Central and South Africa. Mr. Mackie, the local Consul, does not think it rash to predict that ten years hence this line will divert much of the trade of Nothern Rhodesia to Portuguese ports. The fine natural harbour known as Lobito Bay, he states, is a well-chosen terminus on the Angola coast, and bids fair to outrival Loanda as a port of shipment. As for the Cape to Cairo, Sir Charles Metcalfe, interviewed shortly before his return to South Africa, was extremely hopeful. "At Broken Hill" he said "the direct Cape to Cairo line will probably branch off. It will go to the south end of Lake Tanganyika. The Germans in German East Africa seem to be making a move with their railways, and if we can get our own Government to see that the best business policy is to join up what is called the Uganda Railway with Khartoum, the Germans making the 600 miles through their territory, the Cape to Cairo scheme will be practically complete. With regard to further railway construction in Africa my idea is that from Broken Hill a line should go north through the Congo Free State, over the high and rich lands, and, turning north-west, pass Lake Tchad, traversing the French territories, and coming out at Algiers or some other port in the Mediterranean. These will form the two great railway arteries of Africa—one to Cairo, the other to Algiers, and from them will stretch the many branches of East and West Africa. That this will come about I am absolutely certain, and the people who laugh and regard such a scheme as merely a dream are those who don't realise the enormous possibilities of South Africa." It is an optimistic view and it is to be hoped Sir Charles' expectations will be justified.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

ALTHOUGH many of the principal lady advocates of Women's Suffrage publicly disclaimed all connection and sympathy with the "suffragettes" who created a disturbance in the House of Commons some time ago, and it was generally believed they would thereafter pursue more dignified tactics, another scene took place at the re-opening of Parliament for the autumn session on Tuesday, So far we have no details as to who the ladies were, or how they commenced demonstrating, but we imagine Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Teresa Billington and Miss Kenney, would not be far away. The steps taken for their immediate removal would doubtless surprise the ladies, for they were under the impression there was a disposition to treat their claims more generously than formerly. And more than that, Miss Pankhurst, in Hyde Park last month, declared that she and her sister agitators knew more about organisation than they did and knew how to forward their cause more effectively. We presume that demonstrating in the Central Hall of the House of Commons is included in the revised plan of campaign. It is possible they concluded that because Mr. Asquith had consented to receive a deputation, after much hesitation, that his colleagues would be prepared at once to move for the grant of Women's Suffrage. But they were mistaken. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has point-blank refused to introduce any legislation on the subject at present. So we may expect them to say more unkind things of him than they did of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley a month ago. At the famous Hyde Park meeting, Miss Pankhurst described Mr. Bryce as "a one-eyed democrat." He only observed men, she said. He was blind to the political existence of women. In the course of their tour they had been to Mr. John Morley's constituency, and had given the women a hint of his opposition to the movement. She knew that "Honest John" said he had changed his mind, but those who were behind the scenes told her that their werst enemy in the Cabinet was Mr. John Morley. Where, she asked, did his honesty come in ? Even Mr. Asquith was better than that. At all events, he had the courage of his convictions. One of the crowd ejaculated : "What price Joe ?" He, answered the speaker, was opposed to women, and said so. "And Ms. Balfour ?" continued the questioner. "Rather like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman," Miss Pankhurst responded. "Both say they are in favour of giving votes to women, but neither seems disposed to do anything." And Sir Henry has told them he will not—except in his own time.

CHINESE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE military manœuvres on the neighbourhood of Changtu-fu, at which Reuter tells us thirty foreign attaches were present, commenced on Saturday last and finish to-day. The troops taking part in the operations numbered thirty-five thousand, on paper, so probably the telegram gives the precise number on parade, the other five thousand engaged on the various duties connected with the running of a huge camp. They formed the Peiyang and Hupeh armies and men under the respective commands of Viceroy Yuan-shih-kai and the Viceroy Chang-chih-tung. To the former Viceroy is due most of the credit for the replacement of the old grotesquely armed troops by foreign-drilled men with modern arms of precision, which they know how to use. We presume that the foreign attachés will report to their respective Governments on the vast improvement in China's army, and we doubt not they will be able to pronounce the manœuvres well performed, for it happens that the whole scheme of the operations was devised by a Japanese adviser, while the minutest details were all carefully worked out beforehand. Moreover every incident in the three or four days' actual operations had been assiduously rehearsed. They cannot therefore be regarded as an adequate test of military efficiency. But the Chinese have taken the first step towards acquiring that efficiency, and it may not be long before they achieve it in a fuller measure than two or three years ago was deemed possible.

A *Statesman* special cablegram, dated London the 23rd instant, informs us that Lord Curzon is in poor health and is starting for a tour in America.

From Umballa information has been received that the Commander-in-Chief stood the journey well and seems to be benefitting by the chance.

WE understand that Mr. E. B. Havell, Principal of the Government School of Art in Calcutta, has been granted one year's extension of his furlough.

THE Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Silesia" left Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant and is due in Bombay on the morning of the 4th November.

WE learn from Calcutta that Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation who is now on leave in England, has been appointed Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

A TELEGRAM received from Simla states that the condition on the West Coast suggest that the low pressure area in the Arabian Sea may be concentrating.

MR. L. M. WYNCH, I. C. S., formerly Private Secretary to Lord Ampthill in Madras, has been obliged to apply for an extension of leave owing to a family bereavement.

CAPTAIN BARNES, First Assistant at Srinagar, joins the Foreign Department of the Government of India in a few days as Assistant Secretary *vice* Somers Cockes who is gone home.

MR. W. S. TEMPLETON, M.A., B.SC., lately Lecturer in Physics at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been appointed Professor of Physics at the Medical and Technical Colleges, Colombo, Ceylon. Mr. Templeton is a graduate of Glasgow University, and was from 1896 to 1900 a Science Master in Allan Glen's School.

THE Judicial enquiry held at Colombo into the recent "Somali-Delta" collision in Colombo Harbour terminated on the 17th instant. The effect of the finding of the Court and assessors was that the Captain of the "Somali" and the Pilot were exonerated, but the Chief Officer was implicated, the Court finding that an order was given from the bridge of the "Somali" to drop the starboard anchor and that there was a delay of about a minute in letting go the anchor ; that the "Somali" was going dead slow by her engines as the vessel entered harbour ; and that the Court had no reason in holding that the ship was having too much weigh on her when 600 feet from the "Delta." The costs and assessors' fees will be settled later.

PERHAPS the notice over the door of the jeweller's shop in Hull, which was robbed of property worth £2000, furnished the inspiration that led to the burglary. It read ; "A Good Opportunity. Entire Stock of S. Wacholder, deceased, to be Cleared."

A MESSAGE has been received at Portsmouth in regard to the death of Lieutenant Cowd, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, who last served on the royal yacht Osborne, stating that the King and Queen much regretted the sad news, and expressed to the family their sincere sympathy.

SOME quaint offerings have been made at harvest thanksgiving services in remote places in Cornwall. At one church rabbit-pies had a place in front of the pulpit. Pans of pickled pilchards were prominent in the "decorations" of another church, while bottles of herb-beer were seen at a third.

IN Warsaw, telephone subscribers are now supplied with a "waistcoat pocket telephone," the invention of an engineer named Weingott, and with a little key which unlocks public telephone-boxes. The pocket instrument is used, says Laffan, to establish connection with the "exchange" and to call up subscribers in the usual manner.

MR. BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER, the original Mark Twain's "farmer poet" in "The Innocents Abroad," has died at the age of eighty-nine. His chief claim to distinction was his friendship with Mark Twain, but he was also a clever business man, and gained by "dickering" in real estate over a million dollars, by methods similar to those pursued by the hero in "David Harum."

THE Emigrants' Information Office reports that the labour market in all the principal towns and country districts in Cape Colony is well supplied, and that many unqualified mechanics are unable to find work. Malays and other coloured men now compete with whites as skilled mechanics at lower wages. The shoe making and the tailoring trades are for the most part in the hands of the former. A similar story with regard to the excess of labour over demand is told of Natal and the Transvaal.

THE engagement between a wealthy belle and an impecunious clubman was at one time last winter perilously near the "breaking off" point. It appears that the young fellow had hastily dispatched to the florist's establishment two cards, one bearing an order for roses to be sent to the young lady's address and the other intended to be attached to the flowers. What was the astonishment and indignation of the beloved one when on taking the roses from their boxes she found affixed the card bearing the legend ; "Roses. Do the best you can for 3 dols."

THE luggage-in-advance system, so convenient to travellers and remunerative to the railway companies, is not in favour with the porters, as it has decreased their incomes. No company, except the North-Eastern, has according to the report of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, done anything in the direction of increasing the wages of porters to make up for the loss in "tip." The wages of the porters were deliberately fixed at a low rate on account of the "tips" they received, and now that the companies received these the porters had a claim to serious consideration.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME,

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.).

CHAPTER XXII.

A LETTER POINTS THE WAY.

This announcement was certainly the greatest surprise of the lot.

"You are joking," said he feebly.

Lady Wallace, who was beautifully dressed, and who looked bright and business-like, laughed in an amused manner, and laid her sun-shade down on a side table. Then she took a seat and with her elbows on her knees leaned forward. Werner thought what a strikingly handsome woman she was ; and not unlike Mrs. Benhillo in her majestic gait. He also noted that she looked firm and determined, and quite able to hold her own under any circumstances, and with any person, however clever that person might be.

"I am not joking," said Lady Wallace quietly. "But the time has come for me to speak plainly. You know that I am married ?"

"Yes. Miss Wallace told me."

"And is pleased, I hope, at my being her step-mother."

"She declared that she was delighted."

"*Is* delighted," corrected the newly-made wife calmly. "I am glad, as I approve of Marion, and I shall do my best to get her married to the man she loves."

"Meaning Roland Carver,"

"Certainly. You don't suppose I mean Owen Mallett?"

"I thought you loved him," said Jack sharply.

Lady Wallace shrugged her fine shoulders.

"I once did, under compulsion. He had an influence over me."

"So your step-daughter told me. He hypnotised you."

"He did. I was foolish enough to allow him to take away a bad headache by suggestion. I suffered greatly from neuralgia, and so Owen was accustomed to charm the pain away. Only when I found myself hand and foot to his will did I realise the mistake I had made. And I am not an easy woman to manage."

Werner looked at her firm mouth and chin and her large bold eyes, and the grip of her well-formed hands. "I should think you were extremely difficult," said he dryly.

Lady Wallace nodded. "I am,—most difficult. But you see I inadvisedly gave up my will to that little beast to have my pain removed. By doing so I placed myself in his power."

"And he made use of you."

"He did," her brow grew dark. "He tried to make me kill his father."

"Ah," Werner drew a long breath. "Then you know that Mallett is the son of Jacob Tawse."

"My uncle. I do. I also know that Mrs. Benhillo is his mother and that my uncle Jacob treated her like the brute he always was. I know everything, Mr. Werner, and I have come to tell you, since you have this case in hand, and wish to get back Lady Winceby's papers."

"Do you know who killed your uncle?" asked Werner quickly, and anxious that his long suspense should be ended.

"No," said Lady Wallace promptly, "That is the one thing that I do not know, Mr. Werner. I wish I did, if only to put matters straight for my husband and Marion."

"Hum," said Jack, using his favourite ejaculation, "And it is the most important thing of which you are ignorant."

"Unfortunately ; but you don't ask me how I come to be Rebecca ?"

"I don't believe you are Lady Wallace. You are Harriet Lizard, and for some reason are trading on the likeness between you and that poor girl who died in Paris."

She laughed gaily. "My plot has succeeded better than I thought."

"Your plot. What plot ?"

"Why," said Lady Wallace, drawing patterns on the carpet with her sunshade. "There never was any Harriet Lizard other than myself. But there always was a Rebecca Mendoza who no longer exists."

"She is dead," persisted Jack obstinately.

"She is now Lady Wallace," said his visitor smiling, "And is devoted to her husband, who is the best man in the world."

"I never thought that."

"Well he has his faults, I don't deny," said Lady Wallace with another shrug. "But then a perfect man would be a monster. I will improve Sir Athelstan now that I have married him and in a few months he will be a different person. One can do much with a man so deeply in love as he is, Well," she looked up brightly. "You do not appear to be much astonished by my announcement. I thought you would be quite stunned to hear who I was."

"I am," said Werner promptly. "So stunned, that I don't know if I am asleep or awake."

Lady Wallace bent forward and gave him a smart pinch which made Jack rise quickly. "Oh, by Jove, you make me feel alive," said he with a short laugh. "So you really and truly, are Rebecca Mendoza ?"

"None other is genuine as they say in trades-marks," retorted Lady Wallace coolly. "And now if you will offer me a cup of coffee and will listen, I'll tell you a very interesting story."

"Oh, pardon," said Werner, turning to the breakfast table. "But I did not expect anyone so early."

"Do you call eleven o'clock early. I fear you are a lazy man, Mr. Werner. I suppose it is early for a visit. But Sir Athelstan is still in bed at Mrs. Benhillo's, so I siezed the chance of slipping away and telling you what I know, without his knowledge."

"He does not know you are here ?" inquired Jack passing her a cup of steaming coffee.

"No. I don't want him to know just yet. You are a sensible man, Mr. Werner, and I think it best to consult you about this puzzling case. Also I wish to put an end to Owen Mallett's tricks to get the money."

"But surely, seeing he is the son, he ought to."

"Then he won't," snapped Lady Wallace.

"And a son who would employ another person to kill his father is not worthy of the name of son. Sit down, Mr. Werner, as I have to go back soon, and there is much to say." Thus ordered,—and Lady Wallace did order in a most peremptory manner,—Jack filled himself a second cup of coffee and resumed his seat. Then, with his eyes on the beautiful calm face of his visitor, he waited quietly to hear the promised revelation. "First," she said, "you acknowledge that I am Rebecca."

"It is difficult to do so, but since you say—"

"I *do* say," she interrupted impatiently. "How impossible you are to deal with, Mr. Werner. I am both Harriet Lizard and Rebecca Mendoza. Now do you understand, you stupid creature ?"

"I understand that Harriet Lizard is a myth," acknowledged Werner. "But I can't guess why you changed your name, unless it was on account of the murder."

"It was changed quite a year, if not more, before the murder," said Lady Wallace calmly. "And it was changed to deceive my cousin."

"Miss Mendoza ?"

"The same. You know her absurd prejudice against people going out the stage or concert platform."

"Yes. She would not receive Harriet Lizard on that account"

"So I calculated, and therefore could assume the name, Now listen, Mr. Werner : listen carefully, and you will understand much that at present seems impossible to you. I am, as you know, the daughter of uncle Jacob's sister and was adopted in a way by my cousin, Miss Mendoza. She never liked uncle Jacob and saw very little of him. I suppose you know that Miss Mendoza is rich ?"

"No, I didn't."

"Well, then, she is. I daresay she has about five thousand a year. I was her heiress, and I was also for a time the heiress of uncle Jacob. He quarrelled with me, because I would not marry his on Owen Mallett. Then he quarrelled with Owen because he found that his son wished him dead so as to get the money. But I must explain the reason I took the name of Harriet Lizard first."

"If you please. I'm rather mixed, Lady Wallace."

"It will be all clear presently. The fact is I have a fine voice and I am fond of admiration. Miss Mendoza lived a very dull life and I was bored to death at Maida Vale. When I went to see uncle Jacob at Hampstead things were not much better, as he was too mean to entertain. Then one night I told uncle Jacob that I was going in for singing."

"What did he say ?"

"He used very bad language, as he declared that if I went on the concert-platform, Cousin Mendoza would cut me out of the will."

"That was extremely probable," said Jack dryly. "Miss Mendoza certainly expressed the greatest abhorrence that anyone belonging to her should appear in public."

"Quite so. Had she known she certainly would have cut me off with a shilling. But she did not care I was bored to death and moreover I would make a lot of money with my voice. Uncle Jacob, who could not bear to see Cousin Mendoza's money go out of the family, implored and threatened but all to no purpose. I was determined to have some kind of decent life instead of being shut up with an old woman and a shoddy usurer. Do you blame me ?"

"Well, no. I expect your life was far from lively."

"It was as dull as a funeral," retorted Lady Wallace. "Well then, when uncle Jacob found that I was set on doing what would make Cousin Mendoza disinherit me, he invented a plan, whereby his sister Adah, my mother, was to have been married twice, and—"

"I understand that," interrupted Werner. "And she, by her first marriage had a daughter Harriet Lizard who was so like her half sister Rebecca that no one could tell them apart."

"Quite so, and then I, as Harriet Lizard, lived in the house in Saracen Road which uncle Jacob gave me. My old nurse Mrs. Rook helped in the deception as she did not wish me to lose Cousin Mendoza's money either. Of course (as both uncle Jacob and I knew) Cousin Mendoza would never see Harriet, although after some persuasion she did not object to my making a bosom friend of my non-existent half sister. So I lived with Cousin Mendoza as Rebecca and then went for days at a time to stop with Mrs. Rook, and there I was Harriet Lizard the concert singer."

"It must have been difficult to carry out the deception ?"

"Not at all. Uncle Jacob and Mrs. Rook helped me a lot. Cousin Mendoza would never have believed Uncle Jacob would have invented such a deception. But he did, in order to let me have my own way and still save the money. Then I got engagements and enjoyed myself."

"Oh," said Jack laughing. "Did you get all you wanted ?"

"Yes. I was much admired, particularly at Oxford. That silly boy Fred Carver fell in love with me, and wished to marry me. At my first meeting with Roland, I denied—for obvious reasons—that I knew his brother : but I did. He nearly let the cat out of the bag by going to Cousin Mendoza's, though."

"Fred never knew that you were Rebecca?"

"No one knew, save Uncle Jacob and Mrs. Rook and Owen Mallett. He used to come and see me at Saracen Road and hypnotise me. Then he wished to marry me and get the money. He spoke too plainly in the hearing of Uncle Jacob who decided to alter his will.

"I understand, knowing from what Mrs. Benhillo said, what kind of a man your uncle was. But why in favour of Sir Athelstan ?"

"Well, the fact is, Sir Athelstan had fallen in love with me when he heard me singing. Uncle Jacob, since he had taken a spite to his son, was not averse to my becoming Lady Wallace : but he was afraid lest I should marry Owen if the money was left to me. You see the old man saw the influence Owen had over me although he never suspected the cause. Well then, to make matters safe and so that I might be certain that I would not get the money unless I married Sir Athelstan, the fortune was left to my present husband."

"I understand," said Werner. "And now, will you please tell me what took place on that night ?"

"All in good time," said Lady Wallace coolly and fished in her pocket. "Look at this anonymous letter. It came to Lady Winceby."

"How did you get it ?" asked Werner. "Do you know Lady Winceby ?"

"No. But I got it from Marion. She came up to see Lady Betty who is a great friend of hers."

"I know that," murmured Jack, reaching for a dirty scrap of paper.

"Well, then, Lady Betty showed Marion that letter, which was sent to Lady Winceby. You can read it. Marion got it at my request and gave it to me. I pass it on to you. Read it and then we'll talk."

Werner unfolded the paper, and skimmed his eyes over it. It was rudely written in a common way, and was to the effect that if Lady Winceby brought five hundred pounds to a certain place at Rotherhithe on a certain night at a certain hour, that her bill and papers would be returned to her. There was no signature.

"Hum !" said Werner. "Now there will be a chance of learning the truth."

(To be continued.)

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THE SHANGHAI POLICE STRIKE.

Forty-Five Sikhs Refuse Duty.

MARINES LANDED.

The Shanghai Mail brings details of the strike of Sikh policemen there on September 29. The *North China Herald* in its account of the incident says :—

> Stories of the Eldorado in America found by a number of Sikh and other Indian watchmen who have sought employment thus far from their native land have floated up to Shanghai from time to time with the inevitable result that the Indians here, like their compatriots in Hongkong, have for a long while been thirsting for a share of the gold. Dissatisfaction with their present wages has been expressed by the Indian policemen for some time. Various little meetings have been quietly held and the matter discussed. The case from the Indian point of view is that the policemen do not get sufficient wages and it is affirmed that from America and even Russia letters come very often in which it is stated that the Indians in these countries are getting 60, or 100 per month. There was plenty of gold ; why didn't their friends come ? In Shanghai, as policemen, they got $16 to $22. The Sikhs have decided that they must have more money in Shanghai or else they will not remain any longer ; according to an Indian informant some were desirous of going away in any case. These requests for higher pay not having been acceded to, it was decided to strike on Sunday morning.
>
> On Saturday night about 11 o'clock Major Brodie Clark and Capt. F. G. Collyer, Adjutant of the S.V.C, were notified that there was a lekelihood that the Sikh policemen would refuse duty early in the morning of Sunday, A consultation was held by the authorities and before midnight Second-Lieut. Rutherford had instructions to summon the Emergency Company to Headquarters. The men had to be called up by personal visit, but the Company mustered in useful strength. No trouble occurred with the night-duty police, but it was ascertained that those who were to go on duty at 8 a.m. would refuse to do so. In consequence of this the remainder of "A" Company was called out for 7 a.m. ; "R" Comany was summoned for the same hour to take charge at the Hongkew police station ; the Light Horse were called out to assume control of their district including Louza and Sinza stations, at 7 a.m.
>
> When eight o'clock struck the Sikhs at the Central, Hongkew and Louza Police Stations due to go on duty did not fall in as usual for inspection and report previous to going out on the streets. The men were given time to reconsider the matter, but they finally refused to do their duty. The Sikhs at the three stations who did this, including the watch at the Banks, numbered forty-five. On refusing duty the men were given notice that they were confined to barracks.
>
> The Volunteers were dismissed about 9 a. m on Sunday but were notified to keep themselves prepared.
>
> Further developments of the strike among the Sikh police took place on October 1. The first intimation that the authorities were taking active steps to deal with the trouble was the landing of about thirty bluejackets and marines from H. M. S. Clio. This detachment marched to the Consulate, and just as his Lordship was about to try two Sikhs charged with interfering with an Indian constable who remained on duty the sailors left the Consulate grounds by the gate at the rear and proceeded to Hongkew. From this station it had been decided to send eight of the men who had refused duty, and who appeared to be the ringleaders, to the British Court.
>
> The men were tried at some length and it was explained to all of them that no redress or even hearing would be given to their grievances until they had resumed duty and proved their loyalty for month. They accepted these terms and at the end of that time there will be a searching enquiry into the whole matter.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

OPENING WORK OF THE SESSION.

Suffragettes on the War Path.

ROWDY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Parliament re-assembled this afternoon. There was a large attendance of Ministerialists.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour were most warmly received.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman informed Mr. Balfour that he would immediately proceed with the Plural voting and Trades Disputes Bills.

In the Lords, Lord Ripon announced that they would proceed with the Education Bill.

FUTURE OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

It is understood that Government has intimated to the Lords that the postponement of the Education Bill will only result in the prolongation of the Session, the Government being prepared to keep Parliament sitting till after Christmas to carry the Bill through.

An Opposition Peer may move a postponement but it is not likely the Opposition will generally support it.

LATER.

Lord Ripon explained last night that the Government had decided upon appealing in the West Riding case, only for administrative reasons. Any judicial decision thereon will be superseded by the Education Bill.

SUFFRAGATES AGAIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Thirty Suffragettes invaded the Central Hall of the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, and started demonstrating. The police were, however, quickly on the scene and removed them one by one struggling and screaming.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Eight Suffragettes were arrested last evening.

"EMPIRE SPECIAL."

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

Ten Suffragettes have been arrested for riotous conduct outside the lobby of the House of Commons. They began making speeches and waving flags and the police promptly intervened. There was a fierce struggle before the women were ejected and they declare they will go to even greater lengths. The Press which favours Women's Suffrage condemns such tactics and the Premier declines to introduce any legislation on the matter at present.

WOMEN AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

A WORD TO THE SUFFRAGETTES.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

WE hear very much nowadays about women and their rights, but how often about women and their duties? Most men regard women as absolutely irresponsible beings, who are either to be mastered or coaxed; and we cannot blame them much when we realise how few of the sex seem to recognise what a grave responsibility it is to be born a woman. Mothers of our race, and therefore rulers of our destiny, in a far more insidious way, than any great statesman or ruler! Think of the incalculable effect of a woman's character on her child before birth; all the inherited instincts, all her deepest self transmitted to the being she has brought into the world.

Of her influence after, their upbringing, the care, the tender understanding, the patient forgiveness which is needed to make these men and women of the future, truly great and truly good. Women ask for votes in Parliament, but why? Have you not a sphere of your own, greater, grander, more powerful than all the Parliaments in the world—the nurseries of your homes? Men will be men, and human nature will be human nature as long as the world lasts, with much to admire and still more to forgive; you cannot alter that, but this you can do, bring up your sons to reverence you, and through you oh women, your daughters to be fitting mothers of a grand race, and then you cannot complain that your influence is small and trivial. Life after all is made up of trivialities, and a woman's life especially, but it is out of these trivialities that character is formed, and out of character, destiny. The destiny that influences men for good, that seeks only the beautiful and the true, that rules the world with love, and finds its truest happiness in giving.

All women cannot be mothers, but all women may possess the mother's heart, which forgiveth all things because it understands, that suffers rather than betrays, that is pure, not through ignorance of sin but in the power that cometh through temptation resisted; that is pitiful in renunciation and all loving in self-sacrifice. All women, alas! cannot be wives and mothers, but all [illegible] influence over the men they come in contact with, either for good or for evil, and every woman may fill her life with kind thoughts and good deeds, till the words of the poet will stand true of her, as of many others whose lives are wholly good,—

> "A countenance, in which did meet
> Sweet records, promises as sweet."

Many people will say, this is a very one-sided dissertation on women, and entirely puts aside those who work for their own living, those who have, found the odds against them too great, and have through lack of moral perception, or through love, fallen by the way. But I am writing of women as a whole, of their responsibilities as a sex, not individually, that would take too long for an article like this. And half the misery, and half the sadness, and all the wrongfulness in the world, could be, and can only be altered, through women's influence and a mother's teaching!

You have this gift within your hands, this power to wield, and yet you complain, complain bitterly of being born a woman. Are men mad, that they say women have no responsibilities? Are women mad, that they do not recognise the terrible earnestness of life, the appalling responsibility of ushering into the world, and guarding immortal souls?

To be born a woman, is to be born to suffer; their mission is to comfort and to bless, guide trembling feet, clasp clinging hands, teach lisping lips, soothe the plaintive cry, with the tender yearning and the dreamy grace of perfect womanhood

Can you stop to play, to trifle with life's toys, lure the glances of passing men, while the new born babe lies wailing at your feet! Your robes are purple and scarlet, will you soil them in the dust, draggle them in the mire? With the light of sacrifice on your brows, will you stoop to barter for earth's petty gains? With the breath of motherhood surging in your breasts, be callous, selfish, scheming, and your womanhood is defiled! Ah! women, your power is greater than that of the sword, your sceptre greater than life itself; for in love is your strength, in love your sweetness, in love, your very being, and this love, this power, this sweetness, wasted, forsaken, trampled on, because you love pleasure more than goodness, gain more than loss, and gratification more than sacrifice! God only knows to what end you were created, what means towards what end; but this is true, that in purity the white sweetness of your beauty is revealed, in purity your passion of love, of pity, of pain, brought to its highest perfection, and the grand summit of it all, a good woman!

ALL the money stolen from the Royal Mint at Munich has been recovered, and the police arrested an employe of the Royal Mint and a mechanician now serving at the Army Clothing Factory. Forty-three thousand marks of the stolen money were found at the house of the mechanician's sweetheart, who is at present in hospital. The remainder was discovered in the English Garden,

ADMIRALTY'S NEW SCHEME

IMPORTANT ORDER FOR THE HOME FLEET.

For the sake of Efficiency.

SIR JOHN FISHER'S WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Admiralty has decided to constitute a distinct fleet, to be called the Home Fleet, with its head-quarters at Sheerness, to be constituted from ships in Commission and the Reserve. The distribution of ships between the Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Reserve fleets will be altered in order to permit the strengthening of nucleus crews and the organisation of the Home fleet.

The ships will be paid off, no men sent to barracks, and no alteration in the proportion of officers and men serving afloat. The changes will be gradual in order to obviate dislocation.

LATER.

The constitution of the Home Fleet is generally applauded and regarded as disposing of the recent rumours of the delegation of important units to the reserves for the purposes of economy.

NO SHIPS TO BE PAID OFF.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

The Admiralty has ordered the formation of a Home Fleet from the reserve of commissioned ships. The head-quarters will be at Sheerness.

The present distribution of the various fleets will be altered and no ships will be paid off.

The primary object is to secure sea-going efficiency for the Home Fleet.

[In a leading article of September 21, the *Globe*, which is usually exceptionally well informed on naval matters foreshadowed the scheme now announced. It said: "Though no definite announcement has been made on the subject, it is well known in naval circles that a fresh redistribution of the fleet is impending, the details of which cannot long be withheld. These details are destined, we imagine, to cause no small disturbance among those, whether sailors or civilians, who have the efficiency of the Navy and the security of the Empire at heart. We have good reason for believing that, under the specious pretext of concentration and reorganisation, no fewer than twelve big ships—battleships and cruisers—are to be put out of commission. Even to the unprofessional mind the consequences of so ill-judged and suicidal a step are sufficiently apparent. The sudden reduction of the establishment means that a very large number of naval officers will be suddenly reduced to idleness, that the sailor on half-pay will become once more a reality, and that there will be a steady declension in the standard of experience and efficiency which has been so long maintained in the Royal Navy."

Our telegram says, No; none will be idle and the proportion of men and officers will remain the same.

The *Globe* further added: "The true inwardness of Sir John Fisher's 'reorganisations' has been becoming painfully evident. When the 'rubbish-heap' programme was first introduced, and a large number of ships in and out of commission were sold and broken up, we were told that it would ensure the keeping in better condition of the best vessels, of those on which the main brunt of war would fall. The very opposite of this has ensued, and the unpalatable truth is now leaking out that our very best ships, and, as a flagrant illustration, some of the ships in the Channel Fleet, are in a state of disrepair, which drives those who are responsible for them to the verge of distraction. The craze for economy which is permeating the whole of both fighting departments is rapidly becoming a scandal in itself and a source of the gravest national danger. . . . There can be only two possible results of the present system. Either we shall awake one fine morning in a panic, as we have often done before, and lavish millions to get back the efficiency and supremacy we have thrown away, or else the awakening will come too late, when our rivals have got beyond us and have judged that the moment for striking is ripe. And from that catastrophe there will be no recovery."

[In connection with the redistribution of ships and the changes in high naval commands, which will take place early next year, we learn, says The *Western Morning News*, that the battle-ships of the *King Edward VII.* class are to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Channel Fleet, which will also include two or more of the *Formidable* group, of which one will be the *Bulwark*, now senior flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. Lord Charles Beresford, on assuming the command of the Channel Fleet, will hoist his flag in the *King Edward VII.*, and his second-in-command will, it is understood, be Rear-Admiral Francis C. B. Bridgeman, who is now serving with Lord Charles. The place of the *King Edward VII.* class in the Atlantic Fleet will be taken by the *Duncan* class, with the *Dreadnought* as flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon'ble Sir Assheton G. Curzon-Howe, his second-in-command being Rear-Admiral Le C. Egerton, C.B., who will hoist his flag in the *Albemarle*. The vessels of the *Majestic* class are assigned to the Mediterranean Station, with the addition of the *Venerable* as flagship.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN COOLIES FROM DURBAN.

Less than the Licensed Number Return.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Protector of Indians at Durban affirms that the coolie steamer "Umfali" carried under the licensed number of coolies to Madras.

GENERAL NICHOLSON.

Promoted to a Generalship.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Lieutenant-General W. G. Nicholson has been promoted to full General in succession to General Buller.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

German Anxiety.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The German Press in quoting M. Clemenceau's outspoken articles against Germany betrays anxiety to learn what his attitude will be as French Premier.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The result of the Cambridgeshire:—

Polymelus	1
Kaffir Chief	2
Malua	3

Twenty-three horses started in the Cambridgeshire and the race was won by a neck.

The betting at the start was: 11 to 10 Polymelus, 10 to 1 Kaffir Chief and 50 to 1 Malua.

The place betting was: 2 to 5 Polymelus, 13 to 8 Kaffir Chief and 50 to 4 Malua.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

A RETIRING POLICY.

Abandonment of the Gulf Advocated.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the projected Anglo-Russian entente in Persia, discusses the railway projects and concludes by saying that Russia must abandon all hope of a port in the Persian Gulf and renounce in a great part her ambitions in Southern Persia.

[The *Novoe Vremya* has always gloried in its Anglophobia. It recently investigated the possibility of off-setting the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by a quadruple alliance consisting of Russia, France, Germany, and the United States. Each of these powers is considered seriatim by the *Novoe Vremya* and each is declared unsuitable—Germany, because France refuses to have her admitted to the Franco-Russian Alliance; France, because of the *entente cordiale* America, "because she is not ripe for an anti-British enterprise." The *Novoe Vremya* can see only one way out of the difficulty, viz., for each and all these Powers to become parties to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, while Russia and England make a special agreement concerning Central Asia. "Russia is opposed to an agressive policy, and is willing to stop where she is. It may also be presumed that England is willing to abstain from all aggressive movements in India and the adjoining territories." Finally, the *Novoe Vremya*, observes: "Much has been said in London recently about an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, and the possibility of cordial relations between the two Powers. Let us accept these peaceful assurances, but let them be demonstrated in practical fashion. We have lost the game with Japan, but do not wish to display a bad grace. The heaviest item in our losses is the Anglo-Japanese treaty, with its articles about India and the Far East establishing the thesis of 'not a step further' in Asia. We are willing to subscribe to the thesis, but on the condition that it applies to all alike, including England and Japan." Such are the views of the principal Russian newspaper, which frequently reflects the feelings of the Conservative bureaucracy. The subject has been abundantly discussed in an unexceptionable manner in the British Press under the leadership of the *Times*, whose successive leading articles must have gone far to disabuse official Russia of the idea that the governing classes of England are animated by Russophobia. Still the *Novoe Vremya*, although acknowledging that an agreement would be advantageous, wishes it to be understood that it would also be humiliating.]

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The St Petersburg Correspondent of the *Standard* writing on Sept. 30, said:—I have the best reasons for asserting that the story published in a London newspaper of an Anglo-Russian agreement for the settlement of Asiatic questions particularly those relating to Persia and Tibet, being on the verge of conclusion is, unfortunately, unfounded. It is true that diplomacy is not sleeping in the matter, and Sir A. Nicolson, Great Britain's representative in St Petersburg, hopes that a solution of these and other problems will be arrived at in course of time, but nothing is gained by premature announcements of the kind I have referred to.

The publication of the Ministerial instructions to the local land commissions is the presage of an energetic effort to distribute as much as possible of the 30,000,000 acres already available, in order to convince the peasants that the Government can give, whilst political parties only indulge in promises.

ANOTHER ROYAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The King's Car Injures a Man.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

While the King's Motor Car was going down to Newmarket, it knocked down a labourer outside Hyde Park. The man, who was suffering from shock and bruises, was taken to a Hospital and detained.

THE INDIAN TRANSVAALERS.

Modification of Ordinance Hopeless.

APPEAL TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

The *Statesman* special cablegram, dated London, October 23rd, states that Lord Elgin has intimated to Messrs Gandhi and Ally, representing the Indian Transvaalers that he will listen to their appeal but offers no hope of modification.

Mr. Gandhi will appeal to the King, who is withholding his assent to the Ordinance.

The Indian's sorest grievance is that relating to the impression of finger prints for passports which is tantamount to treating them like criminals.

TRIAL OF EUROPEANS FOR MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 24.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. Four witnesses for the prosecution were examined yesterday. The Chemical Examiner's report was filed, the result of the analysis being that no poison was found in the fæcal matter, vomit or cloth. The liquid sent in the bottle contained 7·2 grains of carbolic acid. Carbolic acid was also detected in the stomach and other organs examined.

Assistant Surgeon Wesley, the next prosecution witness, deposed having attended the deceased on the night of the 2nd of September when he was in a condition of semi-consciousness, raving wildly and articulating unintelligibly. The only words uttered by him which could be understood were "I'm poisoned: I am dying—Vardon sab—Mellor sab."

After attending to him witness had him removed to the dispensary. When the witness saw the deceased at noon next day, his condition was slightly better and the witness was able to take down a statement. Witness was present and repeated, the substance of the deceased's statement as already deposed to by other witnesses.

The case is proceeding.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

To be Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

The Grand Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, the opening of which in January next will affect the timing of Mail Trains, takes off from the main line at Dhanbaid and proceeds direct to Gya, thus cutting off the loop round Sitarampur, Luckee, Sarai and Gya.

The Viceroy will open the new line on the 6th of December, the opening ceremony taking place at Iaghandi about 40 miles from Gya, where the new line commences to enter the hill country.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Director-General's Cold Weather Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hugh William Orange, C. I. E. Director General of Education, will make a long tour this cold weather. He arrives at Indore on October 28th; Ajmere on November 3rd; Delhi 5th; Lahore 8th; Roorkee 15th; Meerut 17th; Agra 19th; Allahabad 27th; Benares 30th; Gauhati December 6th; Dacca 17th; Rangoon 26th; Madras on January 17th; Calcutta February 4th, and Bombay on the 12th of February 1907.

THE "LUTIN" DISASTER.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT SALVAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The submarine "Lutin" has been partly raised and towed into more shallow water.

Notwithstanding the many casualties resembling that to the *Lutin*, M. Laubeuf, the eminent French naval engineer, makes a vigorous appeal in the *Matin* in favour of the submarine as the defensive weapon *par excellence*, and one which all small States ought to be encouraged to build as a cheap means of defending their coasts. The submarine is, above all, a defensive weapon, but the seagoing qualities of the submersible allow it to assume the offensive within a restricted range in narrow seas like the Channel, the Baltic, and the Adriatic. The writer then states that there are no longer any secrets as to the construction of those vessels, although France had succeeded in keeping that of the plunging apparatus of her submarines from 1891 till about 1902. That fact gave her a start as compared with her rivals, and enabled her to train a large number of officers and men in submarine navigation. In support of his contention that the submarine constitutes an effective weapon for weak Powers, the writer takes the case of Denmark and supposes for the purposes of his argument that England were to repeat the bombardment of Copenhagen after the lapse of a hundred years. In those circumstances, six or eight English battleships would suffice to crush Denmark's seven small iron clads with a total of fifteen heavy guns. On the other hand, if Denmark had submarines and submersibles, a dozen of the former could close the straits and strike the enemy's ships, while twelve submersibles could await the arrival near her ports of the battleships that might have forced their way through and sink them in turn. Now, the seven small Danish ironclads have cost about 50,000,000 francs (2,000,000*l.*), while the total cost of the submarines would be about 20,000,000 francs (800,000*l.*). The same argument applies to all the small navies, such as those of Sweden, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Greece, countries which make heavy sacrifices for the construction of small ironclads which would be quite useless in case of aggression by a powerful fleet. The submarine constitutes an efficacious and economic means of defence for all those nations.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AT CHITTOOR.

Address of the North Arcot District Association.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS OCTOBER 24.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras and party travelled from Vellore to Chittoor yesterday where His Excellency was given a public reception by the people of Chittoor. At the Railway Station, the Governor was presented with an addresss by the members of the North Arcot District Association, bringing to notice several Local wants and grievances, besides according him a cordial welcome.

Regarding Local self-Government. His Excellency expressed himself in the same words as he did at Vellore and was inclined to adopt the motto *festina lente*.

A proposal was made in the address regarding the appointment of a non-official President for District Boards: but his Excellency thought the proposal was one of doubtful wisdom and expediency, and undesirable on the score of economy as at present the official management was practically obtained gratis. His Excellency again made exhaustive pronouncement on forest matters on the lines of the Coimbatore and Salem speeches. On the subject of agricultural improvements Sir Arthur said: "I can assure you there is no movement and no policy which the Government can undertake which has my more genuine sympathy and will receive my active support than that which is the spread of knowledge in agricultural science in this country, and thus I hope to increase the producing capacity of the soil vastly and improve the material welfare of the ryot. As soon as we have funds at our disposal and available staff, we propose to have our demonstration farms and our experimental stations in as many districts of the Presidency as we can."

His Excellency also referred to the subject of compulsory education and expressed his views about its impracticability in the present state of the country, though he assured his hearers that steady improvement had been made in primary education since 1901.

VICEROY'S TOUR TO KASHMIR.

En Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 23.

On Friday, the 19th instant, the Viceroy's Special Train arrived at Rawalpindi at 6-15 a.m. and at 10 a.m. Their Excellencies, family, and staff left for Kashmir. A travelling escort had been arranged for by reliefs along the road to Baramula by the 11th Bengal Lancers. At Tret a halt was made for an hour for lunch and to permit the baggage to close up, after which the journey was continued to Kohala, which was reached at 6·30 p. m.—a drive of 66½ miles. Here a camp had been pitched under supervision of Mr. Rudken, I.C.S., and a guard was furnished by the 25th Punjab Infantry. At 9 p.m. a heavy thunderstorm broke, which caused some inconvenience to the baggage tongas. The next morning, at 9 a. m., a start was made for Garhi. Here lunch was served and a halt of an hour made at Chahibe, where tea was served, Uri being reached at 6 p. m., 69 miles in all being covered.

The following morning at 10 a.m., the entire party left for Baramula, which was reached at 1·15 p.m. Here Raja Sir Amar Singh met Their Excellencies and the entire party embarked in house-boats for Srinagar on the 22nd. Their Excellencies left their house-boats for Sir Amar Singh's motor launch and visited Lake Manasbal, rejoining their house-boats the same evening. The Viceroy is expected to arrive at Srinagar on the evening of the 23rd instant.

APPALLING DISTRESS NEAR CALCUTTA.

Missionary Lady's Personal Observation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

Miss Gilbert, an Australian lady who recently went in the direction of Diamond Harbour to distribute a small fund which was entrusted to her by some of her Indian friends, gives a heart-rending story of the distress which is prevailing among the peasants.

Here is her account of Jhanjra, a Methodist mission station:—

The whole place is one submerged rice field. The poor inhabitants have not reaped crops for six years through floods. The *Aus* crop they have lost, but Government has helped them again with seed, and there is prospect of a good crop in December, if nothing unforeseen occurs. The poor people told me that this is their first crop within the past seven years. In water over the rice fields, clusters of homes stand out like so many wee islands. It is impossible to travel without a boat, and often a single bamboo pole bridge has to be crossed.

One is struck specially with the absence of animal life. There are no cattle, no goats, no fowls, no pariah dogs, and no jackals to be seen, for there are no means of sustenance for either man or beast.

The poor people I met said that they never ate more than once daily, and very many only after two days.

Whole families are sick and starving with nothing but rags round them. They are living on watery herbs and small fish and crabs, if they can catch any. Women walk for fourteen miles to Calcutta to crave or beg a few pice wherewith to buy rice!

The people are all described as in bones, with just a scrap of cloth to cover their nakedness. There seems no hope till the cutting of corn in December. Meanwhile they must either die or be relieved by immediate charity.

THE BANK FAILURE.

PROSPECT OF CREDITORS NOT SO GLOOMY.

Valuable Assets Available.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 24.

The indignation in Madras is increasing as the circumstances of the colossal failure of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. become better known.

One fact, however, which was not before realised but is now being made known, should do much to allay public resentment: namely, that all the ordinary shares in the concern, known as Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, amounting to 25 lakhs of rupees are held by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and will now form very valuable assets, while the profits of the Industrials will, of course, all go to the creditors whose ordinary shares are being now vested in the Official Assignee.

MADRAS COMMENTS

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the occurrence says:—The causes of this public disaster—and it can only be so regarded considering the important position and widespread *clientele* of the firm as merchants, private bankers and agents—are attributed mainly, we understand, to the suspension of the London firm Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., together with recent large and unexpected withdrawals of deposits, combined with a lock-up of very large amounts in connection with coffee estates and advances to planters. We have no information as to the special causes which led to the suspension of Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co. in the first instance; but both firms were so closely and intimately related in business affair (Mr P Macfadyen, as is well known, being still a partner in Messrs. Aburthnot and Co.) that the simultaneous failure of both firms was presumably due to inter-dependent circumstances. We understand that the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. will in no way affect Arbuthnot's Industrials (Ld), which is an entirely distinct concern. This includes the Chittavalsa Gunny Factory, the Cement Works, the Bangalore Tile and Brick Works, the Reliance Foundry and two Rice Mills in the Tanjore District. The Mysore Sugar Co. (Ld), which owns the Goribidnur Sugar Factory, is also a distinct concern.

It is impossible as yet, of course, to gauge the exact extent of the failure, or to estimate the percentage that may eventually be returned to depositors and clients. It can only be hoped that conditions will be favourable for the eventual realisation of a subtantial amount for all concerned; but if this depends largely on the realisation of advances on coffee estates etc., it is to be feared that there will be long delays, serious losses, and many difficulties. Inevitably the failure of an old and important banking firm like this must result in great hardship to individuals who have banking accounts with the firm or whose savings have been placed on deposit with it, and unfortunately, too, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., are known to be the bankers of a considerable number of charitable and public institutions, which must also suffer not a little. As regards the funded securities of these institutions, held by the firm, those of course may be regarded as quite safe. It is only the funds in deposit, or on current account, that will be subject to loss. Of one thing the public may feel sure, we think, namely that the partners of the firm will do everything that lies in their power to minimise the hardships in which their clients have become involved, and will devote themselves, heart and soul, to helping to retrieve for them as much as possible from the wreck. In fact, the first opportunity was taken to-day to obtain a vesting order in bankruptcy; and the whole business has already been handed over to the Official Assignee. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. is no mushroom Limited Liability Company with a Directorate indifferent to the interests of shareholders, but a firm dating back to 1800, whose partners have always held a high and honoured position in the commerce of Madras. The firm was founded by Mr. George Arbuthnot 106 years ago, and sixteen of his relatives and descendants have been members of the firm during that long period. Indeed, the name of Arbuthnot may truly be said to be a household word in this city. We are sure, therefore, that the public of Madras—even those who have suffered loss by the misfortunes that have now befallen the firm—will feel sympathy with the partners.

The *Hindu* says:—The consequences of this sudden and disastrous failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. will be as serious as they are far-reaching. It means the ruin of many hundreds of families in Southern India. The firm was the most popular one in Madras, until the new firm, Arbuthnot's Industrials Ltd. was started. At this time, there was a shrewd suspicion in the minds of some that all was not as it should be. But the public confidence in the integrity of the firm was so great that its transactions did not in any way suffer. An enormous business was being done and vast sums of money, belonging to Maharajahs Rajahs and Zemindars, the well-to-do official classes, the Governments of Native States, public charitable endowments and private trusts, Mutual Benefit Funds and Nidhies, besides the small hard-earned investments of the earning classes, were all there. To the vast majority of the investors, who with their helpless dependents can be counted by thousands in Southern India, the insolvency of the firm is a calamity which well-nigh means their ruin. At present, the feeling is one of general consternation in the city, and as the news spreads over the Presidency, the extent of the suffering can be realised. It will be years before the large body of our countrymen who have been affected by this sudden blow can hope to recover from its affects. To the confiding public, it had seemed that the solvency of Arbuthnot and Co., was almost as stable as the British Government itself. It cannot be gainsaid that the prestige of the British Capitalist and his reputation for integrity and right dealing had been associated in men's minds with the long-established name of Arbuthnot and Co., in Madras. We have not yet got the details relating to this huge catastrophe, but in the case of a misfortune of such magnitude, one is impelled to ask why steps have either not been taken, or why it was considered futile to attempt to keep the concern floating by financial expedients, till fair weather should set in. The public are entitled to expect from the members of this firm a speedy, full and fair disclosure of all the antecedent circumstances relating to their bankruptcy; their application for three months' time for the purpose of filing a schedule did not come with good grace from them. Six weeks were granted, which is none too short a period for a firm which has kept its business transactions and accounts in order.

NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

Farewell Visit to Sir Charles Rivaz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 24.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur is expected at Lahore this week. The object of his visit is to bid farewell to Sir Charles Rivaz.

The Nawab leaves for the Haj pilgrimage next month.

MR. TILAK AT PANDHARPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PANDHARPUR, OCTOBER 24.

Mr. Tilak arrived at Barsi Road at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and had a splendid reception from the Industrial Gathering and Exhibition Committee. He reached Pandharpur at 7 o'clock in the evening. His carriage was drawn by the people through extremely crowded streets while there were about ten thousand people assembled on the river bank. Mr. Tilak visited the temple for *Darshana* and flowers were profusely showered on him by the people from their houses.

BENGALI RIOTERS.

Sentences Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

Seven Bengalis were convicted in November of last year of rioting in Burra Bazar, Mymensingh, over the sale of Swadeshi goods and sentenced to imprisonment; and five of them were fined Rs. 300 each and the other two Rs. 100 each. They appealed against the sentence which was yesterday reduced by the High Court Vacation Bench to a uniform fine of Rs. 100 each. The imprisonment of fifteen days meted out to each had already been undergone.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

The New "Aladdin."

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Although the theatrical season—or perhaps I shall be in stricter accord with exactitude by saying the Theatre's autumn session, is still practically in its infancy—there are not wanting signs to indicate that the present year is fore-doomed to spell failure for many of our foremost managers. Truth to tell, the drama, so far as London is concerned, has enjoyed anything but a brilliant career for some time past. Managers have been industriously informing us for the last few years that the London play-going public will not patronise serious enterprises, and all evidence that comes to hand would seem to support these statements. The present season has witnessed one serious production "Tristram and Iseult" at the Adelphi, and I now learn that this beautiful play, admirably staged, lavishly mounted, and well cast, is shortly to be withdrawn. Mr. Comyns Carr's poetical play had its fine moments and was considered generally one of the most interesting productions we have seen at the Adelphi for some time. It may have been in parts weighted down with rhetoric; and the action all through needed concentrating, but at any rate it was a sincere and individual effort and deserved a warmer welcome than it received. However, despite its many fine qualities, "Tristram" is to be withdrawn. Thus Mr. George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre remains with Mr. Pinero's brilliant play "His House in Order," the sole exponent of serious drama in London. This, of course, is not counting the Shakespearian production at His Majesty's.

STARS TOURING.

In further testimony to the lack of appreciation accorded by London to romantic and modern plays of a serious nature, we are at present faced by the fact that all our principal actor-managers, again excepting Mr. George Alexander, have departed from town and are either seeking the applause of country audiences or else "starring" in America. At the moment of writing, Mr. Berbohm Tree, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Lewis Waller, and Mr. Martin Harvey are all touring the provinces, whilst Mr. H. B. Irving is enjoying a most successful season in New York. Mrs. Langtry and Miss Lena Ashwell, whose efforts at the Savoy Theatre ended disastrously, are also in the States. Apart from Mr. Tree, whose gorgeous scenic methods will always command a certain following, all the above-named ladies and gentlemen, who comprise the very flower and fruit of English histrionic art, were associated with financial failures in their last London productions. It is a sad task to chronicle this fact, but if anything of actual service to retrieve the drama's lost position here is to be done, it will only be accomplished by freely admitting, in the first place, the magnitude of our defeats. I know of many London critics who are constantly writing round the subject, who seek to minimise the gravity of the present situation and so avoid the actual points at issue. Little or nothing will ever be done for the drama's welfare by such tactics as these.

THE NEW "ALADDIN."

Mr. George Edwardes' new musical extravaganza has been produced at the Gaiety and should prove to be the success that I prophesied in spite of the facts that several of the newspapers handled it somewhat roughly and that a section of the gallery "booed" loudly on the first night. The play is thoroughly amusing, the dresses gorgeous, and the ladies a perfect company of charm and beauty. Miss Lily Elsie and Miss Connie Ediss scored a dual triumph. The action of the gallery is attributable to several sources, chief amongst these is the fact that so much was written and said about Mr. Edwardes' new play before its production that many people were led into the belief that they were going to witness something entirely different from all past Gaiety entertainments. However, the box-office is the safest guarantee of a play's hold on the affections of the public, and I learn that the advance bookings at the Gaiety are considerably in excess of those received during the first month of "The Spring Chicken."

MARIE LLOYD AND THE MUSIC HALLS.

Considerable excitement has been aroused in the variety world by the action of the London Music Hall Company in preventing Miss Marie Lloyd and other well-known artists from appearing at the Paragon. An injunction has been obtained against Miss Lloyd by the London people, on the ground that the Paragon is within the mile and a half radius of their hall, specified in what is called "the barring clause" of artists' contracts. I learn that the Paragon really started these hostilities by issuing an injunction against Mr. John Lawson, who is chiefly notable for his lucid sketch "Humanity," when he was performing at London. The pity of the whole thing is that the two halls never actually enter into rivalry. They are to one another only a few inches within the mile and a half radius of the barring clause "as the crow flies;" in reality it is quite a two miles' journey between the houses. Moreover, they drew their audiences from different districts and appeal to different classes of the community. Only sheer perverseness can have actuated their respective managers in their present course of action, and they will have only themselves to blame if a large measure of the public support is lost. Meanwhile, the artists are the chief sufferers. People already complain that their favourite comedians and vocalists spend half the year in the provinces, and it now only requires a little more stringent enforcement of the barring clause on the part of the London managers to keep our chief music-hall stars in the provinces nine months out of every twelve. The minor artists complain that their means of livelihood become more restricted each year owing to the constant barring between the different syndicates. Miss Marie Lloyd tells me that she herself has greatly suffered from this "barring" sytem, and that she feels inclined to forfeit her engagement at London next December. On the other hand, the London management are prepared to sue her for a week's salary—£50—so that the aspect of affairs is becoming generally complicated. Mr. Harry Randall has returned to the Oxford and Tivoli with new songs and is delighting audiences just as he has done for five and twenty years.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

The continued victories of the South African Football Team have stamped that combination with the seal of excellence, and although many critics considered that my hopes of them two weeks ago were over sanguine, it is now generally admitted that they have proved themselves worthy successors of the New-Zealanders. They met an exceedingly strong set of players in the "Midland Counties" and another in Kent, but emerged triumphant from both ordeals. Their tour is already one of assured popularity. At Blackheath they drew together a crowd of 10,000 people—a huge concourse for a Rugby match in these degenerate days. It will be interesting to see how our visitors fare in the international encounters; but whilst the flower of English Rugby football remains in the fold of the Northern Union, one can have little hope of England doing more than putting up a creditable fight. It is rumoured that additions to the South African Team are contemplated, but I doubt whether this will be found necessary. They already number 27 players and all are in excellent condition.

ASSOCIATION.

In the English League matches, the two big London Clubs continue to prosper. Woolwich Arsenal accomplished a wonderful performance last week in drawing with Aston Villa at Birmingham, whilst in the second division Chelsea have reached the head of the table. The growing popularity of professional football in London and the South generally is one of the most significant signs of the times. It would seem that we have become, to a large extent, too lazy to enjoy sport ourselves and have grown content to watch the efforts of others who are paid to cater for our amusement. What is going to happen amongst our amateurs this year still remains an object of conjecture: But so unfairly have these clubs been treated that there seems to be every likelihood of heavy secessions from the Football Association. Lord Kinnaird has been sternly criticised in many quarters for countenancing several of the actions of the latter body. Personally, I doubt whether Lord Kinnaird knows one half of the Football Associations' inner workings.

B. C.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Kobe Harbour Scheme.

MANCHURIAN CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 28.

FOREIGN opinion in Shanghai is inclined to be pessimistic in regard to any outcome of the discussion of a Constitution, in the liberal Western meaning of the word, for China. A reason for the scepticism is readily found in the many disappointments which China has inflicted on foreigners who have looked to see her bring herself more into line with modern nations. The history of the last half century, to go back no further than that, is largely a record of unfulfilled promises, and it has almost seemed that all the influence and pressure brought to bear, whether it has been inspired by friendly or vengeful motives, has been successfully resisted. In such circumstances the foreign onlooker, who is necessarily forced to pay more attention to affairs as they are than to possibilities of future changes of internal administration in the country where his interests are chiefly tradal, often ceases to concern himself greatly in the movements among the people of China. So long as his own rights are safeguarded and opportunity is given him to carry on his business relations in a fair and straightforward manner he is satisfied. He has acquiesced, as in an affair outside his province, in the rule of the Empress-Dowager, and the occupancy of the great viceregal appointments only affects him as a consideration making for or against that minimum of law and order which will secure him customers.

There are, however, we gladly admit, other foreigners who take a less superficial interest in China, to whom the complex forces which appear to be shaping her destiny afford a study as fascinating as any problem fraught with great consequences to the world at large must always yield. If these, too, are wary in basing hopes of immediate change in Chinese economy, on the Constitution Edict, they are not likely to dismiss the subject without reflection, as impractical or as a scheme put forward without any intention of fulfilment. They have not failed to recognize in recent years a distinctly growing tendency towards a national spirit, modifying and in some measure superseding the purely local patriotism which has been a notable Chinese characteristic. They have noted the breaking down, under Imperial sanction, of the barriers between Manchu and Chinese. Slowly too, and in the face of much obstruction and stupid mismanagement, a system of communications is linking up the most distant parts of the Empire with the capital; the telegraph wire extending to the remotest outposts is already a unifying force of immense value. Far greater in its effects than any of the forces thus briefly indicated is the power of the schoolmaster, whose universal verdict is that no more diligent scholars than the Chinese could be wished for. There are crudities and absurdities in the educational system as it has sprung into being; but the thirst for knowledge other than that of the ancient classes has been created. With the enlarged vision has come the inevitable feeling of discontent, and it is in this as yet unorganized and hardly estimable sentiment moving the people that those weighing the political problem of China must look for their determining factor.

THE KOBE HARBOUR SCHEME.

On September 16, which is henceforward to be celebrated as "Kobe Day" Dr. Sakatani, Japanese Minister of Finance, after making a tour of the port, announced that the Government had adopted a harbour works scheme for Kobe at an estimated cost of about Yen 33,000,000 and would co-operate with the city in carrying it out. By this decision, which was made with characteristic suddenness, the Government has directly recognised the probability of Kobe becoming, if it is not already, the greatest port in the Empire, and incidentally the conclusion that its trade cannot be successfully diverted to Osaka is also emphasized. In announcing the project Dr. Sakatani made one other important statement, when he remarked on indications of a tendency in the future for merchandise for parts of the Far East other than Japan, to pass through Kobe instead of Shanghai. The scheme propounded is highly ambitious, and provision is made for eventual accommodation of shipping of 10,000,000 tons burden in a year. This is four times the present tonnage entering and clearing, and as an earnest of what is to come the initial increase will provide for 4,000,000 tons of shipping. It is claimed that the enterprise will be immediately profitable and that in advancing money the Government is simply entering into a sound business proposition. The only criticism of the scheme seems to be that advanced by the *Kobe Herald* which while commending it generally and admitting the ample provision made for land works, such as jetties, piers and warehouses, considers the proposals do not include enough seawork. More breakwaters and fewer jetties would, thinks this paper, meet the need more fully.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR MEXICO.

About ten days ago some 600 coolies were embarked on board the British steamer "Bessie Dollar," for Guaymas, Mexico, where they will engage in work on the Mexican Central Railway. The vessel was cleared at the Customs, when it was discovered that the Taotai had not issued a permit for the shipment of the coolies. The ship was therefore not allowed to sail and is at present tied up at Woosung. Rumours were current on Monday that the coolies were dissatisfied, and that they had mutinied, also that they were being ill-treated and had not been paid their wages, but it appears that there is no truth in the rumours. Both Captain Gow and the agents reported to the American vice Counsul that everything was quiet, and there was no sign of trouble. The Taotai has written to the Viceroy in regard to the necessary permit and it is expected that everything will be settled in the course of the next few days. The Customs also refused to let the ship have the required amount of rice and the ship will therefore call at Japan for a supply. Messrs Epperly & Co. neglected to inform the Taotai of the intended shipment of the coolies, hence the stopping of the ship. When all is ready the coolies will sign the agreements on board the ship in the presence of the Consul and a representative of the Chinese Government and a translation of same will be given to the men. As to the story of the mutiny, Captain Gow says there might be a mutiny if he tried to send the men ashore as they are all anxious to go to Mexico. He says if the matter is not settled in a few days he will land his passengers and sail without them. There is no truth in the report that the coolies are destined for the Panama Canal, as arrangements for hiring labourers for that work are not yet complete. Bids are now being received in the United States. The successful bidder will have to deposit a certified cheque with the U.S. Government for dol.50,000 Gold to insure that the contracts will be carried out and the Chinese receive fair and humane treatment on the Canal. As soon as final arrangements have been made the American Consul General at Shanghai will be one of the first to be notified.

THE SPECIE BANK AND THE MANCHURIAN CURRENCY.

An Imperial Ordinance invests the Yokohama Specie Bank with the power of issuing convertible silver notes in Kuantung and China. Thus power is to be exercised under the superintendence of the Ministers of State for Finance and Foreign Affairs, and the former official will decide the places of issue and the dimensions and nature of the notes. The Special Bank is required to have a reserve equal to the amount of the notes issued, but it will be competent for the Minister to determine the composition of such reserve. The notes are to circulate freely in Kuantung and China whether in official or private transactions. There will be a controller (kwarni-kan) appointed by the Finance Department, who will have extensive powers of inspection and scrutiny. The Ordinance goes into operation from October 15, and it is provided that the sight-notes hitherto circulated by the Specie Bank in Kuantung and China shall stand upon the same footing as the notes referred to in the Ordinance.

It will be understood that this Ordinance indicates the plan to be pursued for redeeming the war-notes issued by Japan in Manchuria. The Specie Bank was already empowered to issue silver notes in Newchwang. Tientsin and Shanghai and that power is now extended to Kuantung and apparently to the whole of China, with the reservation, however, that the places of issue shall be indicated by the Minister of Finance. The notes are to be of five dimensions, namely, 10 sen, 50 sen, 1 yen, 5 yen and 10 yen. In short, they will virtually represent the paper currency system of Japan prior to the establishment of the gold standard, except that the 20 sen note is wanting.

In this context the *Asahi* learns from Mukden, that there has been a large issue of unsecured sight-notes by Chinese banks in that city, and that the effect has been to impair the credit of the Specie Bank's paper. Accordingly Mr. Odagiri, formerly Consul-General in Shanghai and now manager of the Specie Bank's Newchwang branch, has brought the subject to the notice of the Governor of Mukden, and the latter has issued instructions that no bank may issue notes unless it holds an adequate reserve for purposes of redemption. The same Governor has sought permission from Peking to mint silver coins at Mukden as well as the coppercoins which are now being struck.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, OCTOBER 20.

THE NIZAM.

During the past week His Highness the Nizam has been staying at Bawa Sharfuddin Pahar, which is situated about eight miles to the south of the City. It contains the tomb of a famous Sain who is held in high veneration by both Mahomedans and Hindus, and thousands of devotee flock to it from the city and suburbs on the first Thurday of every Hijri month. It is probable that His Highness will make a lengthened stay there.

THE MINISTER.

His Excellency the Prime Minister is still staying at the Falaknumah Palace. His health, I am glad to say, is completely restored, and he is now attending to the duties of his high and responsible office.

THE RESIDENT.

The Honourable the Resident is expected to return here about the end of this week from Ooty, whither he went for a change. His departure from here gave rise to various speculations on the part of local busy-bodies, who affirmed that his destination was Simla, and that the object of the visit was some political matter of extraordinary significance of which the "Know-alls" only were the repositories.

VISIT OF SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

The Honourable Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council and Lieutenant-Governor-elect of the Punjab, is expected here on a friendly visit to the Honourable the Resident on the 28th instant and will reside at the Residency for a few days. His Highness gives Sir Denzil a formal interview on the 30th and on the same evening entertains him at dinner at the Chow Mahla Palace. His Highness has also placed one of his motor cars at Sir Denzil's disposal during his stay.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER, FINANCE.

Mr. G. Caston Walker, Financial Minister, has gone to Aurangabad for a change, and is at present stopping at Rosa. His health unfortunately has not been quite satisfactory of late, and unless a decided improvement follows this change, it is not improbable that he will extend his leave for a lengthened period.

THE NEW SECOND ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

Captain A. B. Minchin, C. I. E., 2nd Assistant Resident and Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, arrived here with Mrs. Minchin on Thursday evening and took over charge of his duties yesterday from Mr. F. C. Crawford and Mr. S. Aravamudu Iyengar. Both Captain and Mrs. Minchin have already made a very good impression on the minds of the public by their appearance and courtesy, which bids fair to ripen into popularity in due course. It is said that Captain Minchin is to succeed Major Wolsley Haig in January next.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK.

It is matter for congratulation that Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, has begun to attend to his work regularly again in all its various details. It cannot, however, be said that he has completely regained his health, which is, indeed, too much to expect within such a short time; but considering the serious nature of the accident he met with, his recovery is marvellous and bears evidence of the excellent physical condition in which he was.

H. H. NIZAM'S HIGH COURT.

The working of the High Court has again fallen into a mess by the unforeseen circumstances which have recently come upon it. Moulvi Afzul Hussain Saheb, the popular Chief Justice, has been laid up during the past fortnight with partial paralysis and has been in a very precarious condition during the whole of the past week; but now, we are thankful to be able to say, that he is said to be steadily improving. He has, however, applied for leave for a period of two and a half months, and the work of the First Appellate Bench, of which he has been the life and soul, will be seriously affected for that period at least. The sudden and unfortunate death of Moulvie Kamruddin Saheb is another deplorable incident in various ways. He was presiding over the Original Bench, where the work is always very heavy and tedious. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad has gone on leave, and the remaining Judges are Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah, Bahadur and Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb, who are doing all the work between them, with the help of the Mufti Saheb. It is hoped that the Government will give its immediate attention to this state of affairs in the Chief Court of the State.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

At the instance of the native population of Hyderabad and the Residency Bazaars, a public meeting was held in the Hall of the Young Men's Improvement Society for the purpose of giving expression to the loss the country has sustained by the untimely deaths of Messrs Anand Mohan Bose and W. C. Bonnerji of Calcutta. The meeting was well attended by Mahomedans as well as Hindus. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, presided, and it was resolved that telegrams be sent to the families of the deceased gentlemen on behalf of the citizens of Hyderabad, offering their condolence in their sad bereavement and testifying to the multifarious and disinterested public services that the deceased gentlemen had rendered to the country.

HYDERABAD RESIDENT'S VISIT TO MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 24.

Last night the British Resident at Hyderabad concluded his short visit to the British Resident here and left for Hyderabad, while Mr. Maconachie, the Private Secretary to the Maharaja, left for England *via* Bombay on three months' leave.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED.

Alleged Result of Bad Temper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 24.

Regarding the case of attempted murder of a European at Thamaing, it now appears that no actual attempt was made to tie the victim to the Railway lines although the police suspect such would have been the case after darkness had fallen.

The facts of the case are as follows:—A German named Morganroth, employed as an Engineer and and contractor to the Burma Brick, Tile and Surki Company, at Thamaing, a suburb of Rangoon, objected to some Durwans being within the enclosure of the factory at night. Before he was aware of any plot having been formed against him his coat was thrown over his head, a rope was passed round his legs and he was tripped up and thrown violently to the ground and bound hand and foot by seven Durwans after a desperate struggle in which he was overpowered.

One man then took Morganroth's keys from him and entering his room took his revolver, which he handed to another Durwan, who went off to the Insein Police, to whom he made it over and lodged a complaint against Morganroth that he had fired promiscuously with it at his native employes, while Morganroth was lying pinned to the ground in a brick field about twelve yards from the railway fence shouting for help. His cries attracted the attention of the passengers of a passing local train. They reported the matter to the Station Master of Insein Railway station and on the same local returning to Rangoon it was stopped at the spot where Morganroth was lying on the ground with a gang of truculent Durwans standing over him, who had beaten him with lathies and tightened his bonds.

When the train first went by, the driver, named Fritchley MacGregor, the guard, D'Cruz, the ticket-collector, a railway porter and a policeman quickly alighted from the train and rescued Morganroth.

Two Durwans were arrested and brought to Rangoon and handed over to police custody. The remainder escaped, but the police have hopes of arresting them, when the gang will be prosecuted before the District Magistrate of Insein.

The case has caused a great sensation. Morganroth's face and body are contused and bruised. It is alleged he is a man with an ungovernable temper and that he was attacked in the manner described, because he was in the habit of maltreating the native workmen employed under him.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN SQUADRON IN BOMBAY.

The American Relieving Squadron, which was expected to arrive in Bombay to-day has arrived a day earlier, coming into port yesterday forenoon, and anchored in the following order off the Middle Ground Battery :—"West Virginia," "Pennsylvania," "Colorado," and the "Maryland." The leading vessel on entering the harbour fired a salute of 21 guns which was responded to by the Middle Ground Battery by firing a similar number of guns. The four splendid armoured cruisers are sisterships and are commanded by Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson. Each of the cruisers has four funnels and two masts, and the squadron is a fine sight to view from the shore. Unfortunately, the "West Virginia" flew the quarantine flag on her foremast and although a large number of people were waiting to get on board, nobody was allowed to do so. No communication was allowed from ashore with any of the vessels until the Health Officer of the Port had visited them.

The Squadron left the United States on the 8th September, and reached Bombay after a prolonged voyage lasting over a month and a half. On the voyage out the Squadron stopped at Gibraltar and passing from there the "West Virginia" and "Pennsylvania," touched at Naples, while the "Colorado" and "Maryland" went on to Palermo, thence to Faleron (a seaport of Athens), proceeding from thence to Port Said and then coming on here direct. As stated the flagship "West Virginia" flew the quarantine flag; this precaution being taken as one of the seamen on board was taken ill at Port Said and it was suspected to be a case of smallpox; but on the Port Health Officer's visiting the vessel some hours after she anchored, the precaution was found to be unnecessary and visitors were allowed on board. The squadron experienced fine weather all through the voyage. It will probably make a stay of about five days and will then go on to Colombo, where after another brief stay it will proceed to Singapore and thence to Manila where it will relieve the other squadron, two vessels of which the "Oregon" and "Ohio," will return to the United States. Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, will take over Command of the United States Asiatic fleet, from the present Commander-in-Chief, who will return home. The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Dodge, visited the vessel during the afternoon and on his leaving a salute of 7 guns was fired.

The four cruisers are of the "California" class, their names being the "West Virginia" (completed April, 1903,) the "Colorado" (completed April, 1903,) the "Pennsylvania" (completed August, 1903,) and the "Maryland" (completed September, 1903).

These four sister ships have a displacement of 13,400 tons. Their length is 502 feet. Their designed horse-power is 23,000, and they have a speed of 22 knots. The "West Virginia" and the "Maryland" have Babcock boilers, and the "Pennsylvania" and the "Colorado" have Niclausse boilers. Their main armour belt is 6 inches thick. Their principal armanent is four 8-inch guns and fourteen 6-inch guns. Each vessel carries a complement of over 300 men. These ships formed part of the fleet which received Prince Louis of Battenberg when he visited America recently with the British Cruiser Squadron. They represent the finest United States cruisers now afloat, with the single exception of the two lower cruisers of the "Washington," class.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

THE hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 3rd October. She brought 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, and drafts consisting of 71 officers, 21 ladies, and 13 children; 10 warrant officers, 14 women, and 22 children; 1,217 non-Commissioned officers and men, 92 women, and 62 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col H J S London, Staff
Brevet Col J E W Headlane D S O, R H A
Lt-Col S C B Robinson, R A M Corps
Lt C J Stanton, Rl Fusiliers
Major W J Bonus, D S O, 2nd Dorsets
Major W C Heiley, R E
Major W S Banks, 2nd Dorsets
Major E G Williams, 1st Devons
Capt G G Splane, Ord Dept
Capt A B Stone, 2nd Cheshires
Capt J G A Massy, 1st R I Regt
Capt D F Tullock, R G A
Capt H S Codrington, 2nd Dorsets
Capt R S Mutar, R E
Capt F J Langdon, 1st Liverpool
Capt G H Boileau, R E
Capt C A Elliott, R E
Capt J W Hope, R F A
Capt D Harvey R A M C
Capt W Gibson Durham L I
Capt E S Godman, 2nd Dorsets
Capt and Adjt J Dauncey, 2nd Dorsets
Capt P Villier-Stuart, 2nd York Fus
Capt G M Herbert, 2nd Dorsets
Capt E S Weldon, 2nd Dorsets
Capt R G M B Hyslop, 2nd Dorsets
Capt F Middleton, 2nd Dorsets
Capt H S Williams, 2nd Dorsets
Lieut A Mellor, R F A
Lieut H E Medlecott, R F A
Lieut V M Ferguson, R F A
Lieut A H M Rowers Durham L I
Lieut H Beveridge, 2nd Dorsets
Lieut H M C Wickham, 2nd Con Rangers
Lieut H N LeMarchant, 2nd Dorsets
Lieut W T Chambers, R F A
Lieut F L Congreve, R F A
Lieut T G Strickland, 1st Essex
Lieut Qr Mr A Brown, 2nd Dorsets
Lieut W I J Massy, 124th Pioneers
Lieut O M T Frost, 2nd Dorset
Lieut H B Ward, R I Fusiliers
Lieut J L Lyre, 2nd Dorsets
Lieut F G Anthonisy R A M C
Lieut W C Ninmy, R A M C
Lieut H J D Koran, R G A
Lieut H B T Rye, 1st Mun Fus
2nd Lt A M Mc G Bell, 2nd Dorsets
2nd F H B Rathbone, 2nd Dorsets
2nd Lt H de N Lucas Unatt list
2nd Lt A C S Hind, 2nd Dorsets
2nd Lt E C Culling, 1st R M Fus
2nd Lt J S Rendall, 2nd Dorsets
2nd Lt E A Fawcett, 1st W. Riding
2nd Lt H J McCarthy, 2nd Dorsets
2nd Lt F F Moore, 2nd Dorsets
2nd Lt E P Henderson Unatt List
2nd Lt J B Harnes, Unatt List
2nd Lt D Mc N Evans, Unatt List
2nd Lieut A S Coffu, Unatt List
2nd Lt Macdonald, Unatt List
Lieut G D Martin, 9th B Inf
Lieut F E W Venning, 34th Punj
Lieut D Sandeman, Guides
Luiet E D S Robertson, 2nd Cav
Lieut G W Atkins, 25th Punj
Lieut G C G S Black, 8th Raj
Lieut G D Pennington, 14th Sikhs
Rev J B Davis, Chaplain
Very Rev Cannon, Murnam Chaplain
Miss E A Cox, Q A I M N S
Miss G S Jacob, Q A I M N S
Miss M L Harris, Q A I M N S
Miss M Pedler, Q A I M N S
Family of G M Taylor, R F A
Family of Capt Beatty, R A M C
Family of Capt Stokes, R E
Family of Lt Kettlewell, 2nd Kings S L
Family of Capt Northern, A S C
Wife of Major Walker, R A
Wife of Lt Murray, R H A
Wife of Capt Cooke, 2nd Rfle Brigade

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eleventh annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Directors' report stated among other things:—The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their eleventh annual report with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st August 1906 for their approval and adoption. The Company's Press and Ginning at Chandur have turned out during the year under report, 6,795 bales and 8,511 1/4 pullas respectively as compared with 8,855 bales and 5,702 1/2 pullas turned out during its previous season. On referring to the accounts already posted to you (the shareholders) you will find that the total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs. 34,255-6-7 including Rs. 10,184-4-2 brought forward from the last year's accounts which your Directors beg to state is much better than previous year and they think the result is highly satisfactory and propose to apportion the amount of profits as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on the paid-up 640 shares at Rs. 30 per share Rs. 19,200, carry to Depreciation Fund Account, Rs. 1,000, pay Bonus to the Company's employes Rs. 300, to carry forward to next year's Account Rs. 13,255-6-7: total Rs. 34,255 6 7. During the year under report your Directors had decided for the interest of the Company to make an extension in the present Ginning Factory and they had therefore ordered out from England 30 Platt Brothers' 5-bearings Gins and one large condensing Engine capable to drive about 100 Gins. The Gins have already arrived and sent to the Factory at Chandur and they are now being erected there. The Engine has now also arrived in Bombay Harbour and is now being sent to Chandur. The new extension will be quite ready to work by the time the new season commences. The new Ginning Factory extension will cost Rs. 30,000. Your Directors are sincerely sorry to express here the great loss the Company has suffered by the lamented death of their late Chairman Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee, who was the founder of this Company and who had by his extreme care and caution and sound advice brought the Company to its most flourishing condition. Your Directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Mr. Bhugwandass Chaturbhuj retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's property including buildings, machinery and stores is insured for Rs. 1,18,500.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared; and a bonus of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for the Company's employes' Mr. Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj, who retired by rotation was re-elected a Director. Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Vinayk was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the Directors and the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company for their excellent management of its affairs during the past year. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekl meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtula presided; and there were also present Mr W L B, Souter, Mr James Macdonald, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr Dinsha B Master, Dr N N Katrak, Dr K E Dadachanjee, Mr Kalliandas Kisewjee, and Mr Joseph Baptista.

FACE VALUE OF PAPER INVESTMENTS.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner dated 16th instant requesting sanction to a modification in the method of accounting for the investment of the Municipal Loans Sinking Fund Investments and the interest accumulations thereon. The Commissioner said in his letter among other things :—

"I have the honour to state that in Corporation Resolution No. 9222, para (3) (d) of 11th December 1893, it was resolved that one of the objects to which the Net Premia Fund is to be devoted is the payment of Premia on Sinking Fund Investments "when such premium cannot be met out of the margin allowed in the Sinking Fund instalment on account of such charges, including the investment of the said margin with interest accumulations." To adequately and correctly give effect to the Corporation's Resolution it would be necessary, wherever a sinking fund instalment was invested or the realisations of interest accrued for investment, to see that the margin reserved in the Sinking Fund Instalment was such as to allow of the Corporation's Resolution being observed. In practice, this procedure would have involved a degree of labour and minute calculations out of proportion to the end to be achieved, all the more so, as the Sinking funds of the various loan funds have been unified under Corporation's Resolution No. 5294 of 19th November 1888. The consequence is that this portion of the Corporation's Resolution has not been worked up to, but its non-observance has had no practical effect on our Sinking Funds, which are in order. The necessary modification of the existing orders is however, dependent on the consideration of a general modification which I think desirable in the method of accounting for the investment of our sinking fund instalments and interest accumulations thereon. Uniformity in the methods of accounting has not existed. In the case of the 5 per cent Loans Sinking Fund, the Paper investments and the actual cost as booked in our accounts agree simply because, when 5 per cent Paper taken up by the Municipality for the investment of its surplus balances was transferred therefrom to the Sinking fund, the transfer was made at par and when Paper had to be bought in the open market the face value was credited to the Sinking fund and the premium met from the Net Premia Fund. In the case of the 4 per cent. Loans there is only a slight difference between the booked cost and the face value. That the difference is not greater is due to large sums having been paid from the Net Premia Fund for Paper purchased in the open market at a premium. The point to be noted, however, is that there is a difference. In the case of the 3½ per cent. paper investments it will be seen the difference amounts to Rs. 2,782-2-0 due to Government Paper being on the whole at a discount in the market at the date of purchase. It will be apparent that the system under which we work is defective in three respects :—(1) That investments credited to the sinking funds are treated differently when the Paper obtainable is at par, at a premium or at a discount; (2 That latitude is allowed in certain cases where none should, I think, exist as to when the net premia fund, should be utilized and when not; (3) That the Paper we have is redeemable at par, but the books show a difference and would, if gilt-edged securities were at a large discount, show a still greater difference between the actual cost of the Paper and the face value thereof. In my opinion the sinking funds should show the face value of our investments and any premium or discount should be treated through the Net Premia Fund, premia payments being debited to the fund and discounts credited. With such a system our accounts would represent the actual value to us (seeing that the Paper is redeemable at par) of our investments, the state of the money market could have no effect on our sinking fund investments as booked, and seeing that one uniform system would exist, a regular forecast could be made of the probable state of our Net Premia Fund and provision made, if necessary, for payment from Revenue of any premium on our sinking fund which could not be met from the Net Premia Fund. I have, therefore, to request that the sanction of the Standing Committee may be obtained to the course indicated above being followed retrospectively subject to sanction of the Corporation to para. 3 of their Resolution No. 9222 of 4th December 1893 being so modified as to allow all premia on sinking fund investments to be met from the Net Premia Fund and all discounts credited thereto thus showing the face value of the Paper investments in our books. I may state here that the Chief Accountant has consulted the Municipal Auditors who have no objection to the proposed modification, they having ascertained from some Banks and Railway Officers that the system followed by these institutions is similar to that proposed above."

It was resolved that the Commissioner's proposal be approved.

GOOD SUPPLY OF WATER FOR COLABA.

The meeting considered a letter to the chairman, dated 20th instant from the Secretary Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, in which it was stated :—

"We are instructed by the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Ltd., to address you this letter as representing the views of the exporters and merchants trading in Cotton Bombay. The series of fires at Colaba during the months of June and July last have incontestably proved the necessity of making a better provision for securing a more constant and a speedier water supply through the Municipal pipes in that part of the City. We beg to refer you to our letters of the 20th and 22nd March and 18th May last addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. The Fire Brigade staff kept at the Fire Station at Colaba needs a more substantial increase and strengthening in view of the greater volume of trade and heavier stock of Cotton in Colaba, and we trust this will meet with the Standing Committee's immediate attention. As regards the deficient water supply, we are afraid it will take some time before the water supply is increased on a parity with the demands of the City as a whole. We would, however, suggest that enquiries might be instituted by the Municipality for the purpose of ascertaining whether arrangements could be made to secure for this part of the City, in case of fire, a good supply of water from the sea by means of a pumping station near the locality.

It was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for the favour of remarks.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MURDER OF A SLAVE-DEALER.

Sentence Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy has commuted the death sentence to transportation for life in the appeals of Arapali and Raju, who were convicted of murder before the Sessions Court, over which Mr. Justice Fox presided.

In this case the two accused murdered a native slave-dealer, who brought over ten men and a woman from Madras, ostensibly to work in a rice mill. The deceased then endeavoured to sell them to another slave-dealer, and in order to liberate themselves from bondage, they almost decapitated the deceased and flung his body into a canal.

BARRISTERS AT VARIANCE.

The Judge Demands Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 21.

Justice Bigge, the Vacation Judge, has required Messrs. Jordan and Vakharia to submit an explanation of their conduct in regard to the incident between them recently in the Court of the Extra Additional Magistrate.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Bengal Chamber Disapproves Amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.

In reply to a reference from the Bengal Government on a proposal to amend the Indian Factories Act so as to make it applicable to Electric Power Stations, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce do not see the necessity for the proposed amendment.

GRIEVANCE UNDER THE BOILER ACT.

Enquiry in Bombay.

SUMMARY OF EXPERT EVIDENCE.

THE Committee, appointed to investigate into the cause of the Boiler accidents, met again at the Town Hall yesterday. Mr. Christopher, the Engineer and the subject of this enquiry, in replying to the question put to him by Mr. Leslie at the first sitting, stated that he had been in charge of the Boilers for ten months at the time of the accident, that he was examined for competency by the Marine Board and was awarded a First Class Certificate and that his service as an Engineer extends to a period of 15 years; that the Imperial Mills always run full with three boilers, the consumption of coal was the usual supply and that everything was going on in an absolutely normal way. At this stage, the Chairman desired to know what water it was that was put in use on the 16th January, the date on which the accident is reported to have taken place. Mr. Christopher submitted that at that time the mill was using half vetar water, that after the first accident he stopped using tank water and used vetar water solely. In reference to the question of Mr. Howard as to what made him use the vetar water, Mr. Christopher stated that he noticed that density was rising; that No. 2 went up when it had only been working 23 days, that he blew her down and then changed to vetar water. Replying to the other questions of the Under Secretary, he stated that he did not consider anything above 1/32 as not altogether safe and that he wanted to run Boiler No. 324 a little longer and did not therefore want to get a greater density. From the time the water was changed density had risen up to 1/32 and the Boiler Inspector did not enquire what the density was. He further stated that the accidents were reported to the Boiler office as they occurred and the first Inspector to visit the mill was Mr. Watson; he had a look at the furnaces, but he did not go inside the boiler. He saw a bulge in boiler No. 197, in both flues, Mr. Christopher did not ask Mr. Watson's permission as to what was to be done but Mr. Watson said that he would report the matter to Mr. Davidson and that meanwhile the repairs could go on. To the further questions of Mr. Leslie, Mr. Christopher replied that he went into the boiler No. 197 on Saturday evening, that he found it perfectly clean, that there was a thin coating of deposit, very thin and quite soft, like whitewash, that he had been using a boiler composition, one for application and the other for injection; that he saw nothing which would give any indication as to the cause of the accident, and that he could form no reason why the boilers bulged; that salinometer was the process employed for testing the density of the water, that he used to take density twice, once in the morning and once in the evening; that water supply was regulated by a gauge glass; that he was satisfied that the density of the water he was using was nothing abnormal; that after the accident anti-collapsing rings were put in—rings fastened with screwed stays and not double revetted; that the coal consumption was normal, being five cwt. at a time; that between January and February last there were 93 inches of water in the tank; that the incrustation on the other boilers was not sufficiently thick to cause any anxiety; that the water for use is recorded in the log book, that the log book is kept by him; that he records every day what water is used. As regards the use of water, vetar or tank water, the witness said that it was not a point settled by the Chief Engineer of the mill; the Superintendent has nothing to do with that; and in regard to other questions he said that in the matter of cleaning the boilers, all that he meant was that the furnaces are thoroughly scraped and then the boiler washed out, that cylinder oil is used in swabbing the pistons; that when there is any accident it is the manager who decides whether any part of the mill should stop working; that jacks have not been cleaned during the whole of the ten months; that boilers can bulge without any assignable cause; that Engineers were not held responsible for this bulging (as had occured in the United and Saraswati Mills); that a plate would bulge in its cool state; that a plate would be weakened by overheating;

Expert evidence of Mr. Sargent, Loco Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, was taken. He said that though he had no Lancashire Boilers on his premises, he had over thousand other boilers. In reply to Mr. Leslie, he stated he had read the case of Mr. Christopher; that he does not think that Mr. Christopher was personally to blame for anything that occurred. With reference to the accidents of similar nature and the bulging of boilers, the witness said that he should not call them as accidents in cases of locomotive boilers, that it was not an uncommon thing for a mere box coming into the place bulged and if it was a new one it was due to dirt; in that case the stays should be dipped, the boiler washed out clean, the plate patched and run on; in the case of an old boiler where the stays were thin, it was not an uncommon thing to find bulges. In that case the plate must be sounded with a hammer and a patch put on the side of the plate. In reference to the question as to whether the Engineer could be held responsible for the accidents, the witness stated that he had not sufficient experience of the Lancashire boilers. Other witnesses were called in viz., Mr. Johnson of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Hamett of the New Great Eastern Mill, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Normal Pirre, Mr. J. P. Hapworth, and Mr. Dawson, Vice-Principal, of the V. J. Technical Institute, Byculla, and the summary of their evidence will appear in our next issue.

TRAINED NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

POISONED AND ULCERATED LEG-RESTORED BY ZAM-BUK.

A hospital nurse, gifted and experienced, has recently met with remarkable proof of Zam-Buk's antiseptic, curative, and healing powers. Her case was a very serious one of poisoning and ulceration, and the success achieved by Zam-Buk enhances the splendid reputation of this pure skin cure.

Writing from her home, 33, Webb's Road, Benerely Road, Battersea Rise, London, S. W., Nurse H. says:—"Last May, in trying to save a child from falling, I grazed the front on my leg severely. It bled profusely, but my nursing duties prevented me getting to my room for about four hours. I had on a new embroidered stocking, and the result was that my leg got poisoned. As soon as possible I fomented the parts with antiseptics, and applied the usual ointments but my leg got rapidly worse. I then went to a doctors, but his treatment was very much the same as my own, with the addition of medicine, and, there was still no improvement. By this time my leg was badly ulcerated. It was quite green, and in one place I could see the bone. The wound extended from just below the knee to the ankle.

"One morning a friend gave me a small supply of Zam-Buk, and I applied it, with the result that I got the first good night's rest I had had for about three weeks. I got a proper supply of Zam-Buk, and persevered with the dressings for several weeks. The wound soon got healthy and Zam-Buk promoted the gradual growth of sound flesh and a health skin until the limb was perfectly healed."

ZamBuk's merit is openly recognised in official quarters. No home can afford to be without it.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head India Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, post paid and packed free on receipt of prices: Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 25th October, 1906.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning, from England, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Wilkin, Mr and Mrs
Burkitt, Miss
Smith, Maj H A and Mrs
Thompson, Mrs D A
Johnston, Mrs T Wilson and infant
Henderson, Maj H S and Mrs
Pearson, Mrs J L and infant
Bretill, Mr D and Mrs
Arundell-Barker, Mrs M C
Robinson, Mrs C W
Bacon, Mrs and Miss
Gaulu-Jones, Mr and Mrs
Dennys, Miss
Dennys, Mrs A H
Palmer, Mrs C J and child
Kellner, Mrs T
Ratcliffe, Miss J
Bignell, Mr R L
Pullen, Miss
Spence, Miss
Spence, Mrs and child
Close, Mrs J K
Kenyon, Mrs G A
Eames, Miss H T
Ralph, Mrs A C
Davies, Capt H W and Mrs
Bryning, Mr H E and Mrs
Byers Capt C A
Mair, Mrs A M
Bolton, Mr C D
Brown, Miss J E
Flagg, Lt A
Ducat, Mrs
Dall, Mr W and Mrs
Buer, Mr A W S C and Mrs
Thomas, Maj T B and Mrs
Batten, Mrs J K
Roy, Mr Robert
Bridges, Miss M
Milne, Mr R T
Barratt, Col Mrs and child
Murray, Maj H C O
Clarke, Lt R G
Wynter, Capt A F and Mrs
Inglis, Mrs and Miss
Reynolds, Miss
Crichton, Mr R M
Gillett, Mrs K
Gillett, Miss M
Christie, Mr J
Mylne, Mrs E and Miss
Kane, Miss
Ferrard, Mrs J
Haycock, Maj and Mrs
Dawson, Miss E
Critchley, Mrs C H M
Campbell, Maj D E M
Campbell, Mrs and 2 children
Allen, Mrs P W and 2 children
Steen, Mr J B and Mrs
Massy, Mrs W G and Miss
Jones, Miss E
Deen, Mrs N
Cowley, Mr and Mrs P A
Wallis, Mr A H
Reppel, Maj Ross
Jack, Mr and Mrs F M
Dobbs, Miss M
Robertson, Miss
Kendall, Mrs J A and infant
Leach, Mr and Mrs W H and infant
Mortimer, Miss
Schrenbry, Mrs and infant
Reynolds, Miss E
Ross, Miss H
Rewell, Miss H S
Dean, Miss
Waters, Mr and Mrs G J M
Porter, Miss R S
Broome, Miss
Fraser, Mr
Bengley, Col Mrs and Miss
Gunter, Capt A P
Fairbridge, Miss H M
MacRae, Lt A W
Dening, Lt H
Selby, Miss A S
Fullaton, Lt R W F
Pawley, Mrs and infant
Wood, Miss
Williams, Hon Lt J
Hogg, Miss
Mackay, Mr Jas
Coventry, Mrs L E
Johnston, Mr T K
Milne, Miss C E
Fane, Mr A G C
Lyde, Mrs Ames
Porter, Lt F G
Younghusband, Mrs
Melvide, Mr J
Lurnaby, Miss S
Hay, Mr H
Dalgiel, Mr Gasgoyne
Heyts, Mrs G T
Walton, 2 Misses
Aikman, Miss
Gordon, Rev Hon A
Rathern, Mr and Mrs P
Clark, Mrs F
Landon, Mrs and infant
Forbes, Mrs H F
Coffin, Mr M S E
Hartley, Mrs
Roberts, Mr C H Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burkett, Hon Sir W R and Lady
Webb, Mr G H
Pest, Mr F J and Mrs
Gough, Mr and Mrs H and 2 infants
Carwood, Major
Slater, Mr E
Maewatt, Mrs R C
Pratt, Lt-Col J J Mrs and child
Daly, Major Hon H and Mrs and child
Finney, Mr S
Tomes, Mr W J
Crowther, Col
Law Mr James and Mrs
Manning, Mr J A and Mrs
Mullins, Lt-Col W B
East, Major and Mrs
Gawin, Jones Miss
Allen, Mr and Mrs H D
Westroff, Capt, Mrs and infant
Booty, Mrs P A and child
Smith, Col J G
Chappel, Mrs H
Wilson, Mrs M M
Sturge, Mrs P H
Dobson, Miss A M R
Tweedie, Mrs and child
Machonchy, Mrs E W
Harriott, Mrs G N
Spence, Mrs R T
Smith, Miss W
Highet, Mrs
Mckerron, Miss
Garratt, Mrs H S and child
O'Conor, Mr B E
Sunderland, Mr J B
James, Capt A A Mrs and inft
Hunt, Lt F W
Vernon, Lt H B
Wigram, Capt K
Macdonald, Lt-Col C H and Mrs
Rea, Mrs F W
Brown, Capt W M R
Bellais, Mr and Mrs E S
Tonny, Mrs V E
Caldecott, Mrs E L
Howell, Lt N S
Giry, Mr E
Hammick, Mrs
Searle, Mr A H
Mitchell, Mr H S
Pope, Mr P F
Bayley, Mr C B
Harrison, Mr R S M
Okinealy, Hon M P O
Munncap, Mr and Mrs R G
Chapin, Mr and Mrs Philips
Mackenzie, Mrs C
Tighi, Col F W
Lushington, Mrs A W
Campbell, Mrs F J B
Scott, Prof R
Bull, Lt and Mrs H
Reid, Mrs J R
Pearse, Mrs
Sanders, Mr A D
Russel, Hon Mrs H
Bayley, Mrs and Miss
Cuffe, Mrs T W
Fisher, Mrs and inft
Richards, Hon Mr Justice
Thompson, Mr and Mrs H G
Archibald, Mr G F
Hyde, Gregory
Writhrecht, Mrs H A
Davies, Mr A W
Writbrecht, Rev H A
Stewart, Lt-Col I M
Yeoman, Mr and Mrs
Griffiths, Mr W T
Stratfield, Mr C O C
Garratt, Capt H S
Walmsley, Mr W H
Marshall, Mr J D
Eden, Mrs
Whitelaw Mrs L and child
Greenhill, Mrs G F
Hodgson, Mr W S
Davidson, Col K
Lane-Brewn, Mr H
Ardwall, Lady
Jameson, Miss A J C
Syer, Miss Bell
Coppleston, Mr and Mrs
Bedford, Mr and Mrs and child
Alston, Mr C R
Fritchley, Mr and Mrs
Fritchley, Mr J and Master
Joy, Mr F D H
Ball, Mr T E
Burcher, Mr F S
Yeoman, Miss
Stephens, Miss
Lethbridge, Sir A
Wadia, Mr and Mrs M P A
Garratt, Mrs F S
Garratt, Misses
Watson, Mr and Mrs J P
Petit, Hon and Mrs B D
Petit, Mrs F C and child
Petit, Miss
Petit, Mr J B
Postwalla, Dr
Menbatiwalla, Mrs
Petit, Sir Dinshaw and Lady
Petit, Mrs F D and child
Petit, Miss F D and child
Data, Dr
Mockler, Major G H G
Duncan, Mr A B
Cresswell, Mr W N
Cogan, Rev H B
Driver, Mr W H P
Atkinson, Mrs J N
Stanton, Col E C
Stanton, Miss
Mansfield, Major-Genl H
Jones, Mr T G
Neish, Mr W E
Bowley, Miss
Collins, Mrs S
Maitland, Mr and Mrs D P
Taylor, Mr and Mrs J T
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs P
Jackson, Miss H S
Parker, Mr
Clarke, Mr E E
Skelton, Col and Mrs
Steele, Major and Mrs J F
Steele, Mrs
Ley, Mr A H
Kissock, Miss M A
Brownrigg, Lt-Col H J
Johnstone, Mr A C
O'Brien, Mr M
Tandy, Mr C
Buchanan, Mr H B
Palli, Mrs
Paleotsoff, Mde S
Bushell, Mr C L
Shearne, Mr D
Gough, Mrs M E
Williams, Col G A Mrs
Syme, Mrs J W
Ramsden, Col H F S
Crebbin, Mr W T
Grant, Mr C W
Ewart, Mrs
Wyvile Thompson, Mrs F
Shakespear, Mr and Mrs A B
Neben, Mr M
Dott, Mr R C
Brocheton, Mr and Mrs G
Collin, Mrs and Miss
Russale, Mr W C
Ferguson, Mr M
Bracken, Mr G T H
Oliver, Mr H A
Wordsworth, Mr C A
Hartley, Mr W
Gravel, Mr A
Thompson, Capt H
Stanber, Mr and Mrs H
Greer, Hon R T
Hose, Mrs J W
Balloh, Mr W
Strachey, Mr R
Davidson, Mrs and Miss
Ross, Mr E
Gognyer, Mr A
Flensdorf, Mr and Mrs Max
Farrington, Mrs S
Mackenzie, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Colvin, Sir W
Armstrong, Mr and Mrs C H
Sandback, Mr H H
Clark, Mr J B
Reade, Mr B
Snow, Major E G
Lawless, Lt-Col S
Hobbs, Mr H
Breul, Mr C
Mackay, Mr R P
Mackay, Mr G K
Clark, Mr D
Buldon, Mr J
Forsyth, Miss B
Bandmann, Mr
Dennison, Mr E H

FOR KARACHI.

Ogilvie, Mrs N S
Holmes, Miss E A
Astell, Mrs and inft
Scott, Miss L S
Aymar, Mrs F G A
Powell, Mr J H S
Wenby, Miss M
Berger, Major and Mrs E L C
Knox, Mrs C G
Wheatly, Major L
Breslauer, Mr W J
Sloan, Miss
Lees, Lady
Kennedy, Lt H J
Fox, Mr H L
Massy, Lt S D

FOR RANGOON—Cockburn, Mr J.

FOR YOKOHAMA—Stevens, Rev and Mrs E.

FOR HONGKONG.

Manville, Mr and Mrs C R
Mody, Mr N H M
Turberville, Col and Mrs J S
Hooper, Mr E H
Carlisle, Mr G L

FOR SYDNEY—North, Mrs.

FOR HOBART.

Barclay, Mrs
Barclay, Miss

FAREWELL BANQUET AT WELLINGTON.

The Cheshires to be Relieved by the Dorsets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 24.

The 2nd Dorset Regiment is expected to arrive in Wellington from England in the first week of next month. The 2nd Cheshire Regiment which is stationed now in Wellington will be leaving for Madras and Bellary. To-night the departing Military Masons were entertained at a farewell banquet by the members of the lodge "Anchor of Hope." Covers were laid for thirty and among those present included Brother Major Babington, Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Brother Captain Sturrock, R. A., and Brother Captain Moore. The toast of the departing Brethren was proposed by Worshipful Brother Morgan. Great enthusiasm prevailed and between the different toasts members entertained the guests with songs.

SANDAL TREE PEST.

Offer of a Reward for Remedy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 24.

The Government of Mysore have long had under consideration the question of devising means for eradicating spike disease in sandal. The Government propose to offer a suitable reward to anyone who will discover the cause of the disease and suggest a cheap and easily applicable remedy for its eradication. The Government is to decide if the discovery or the suggestion satisfies the conditions or is entitled to any aud, if so, what reward.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING GOWNS.

The simple, yet effective, evening frock is a garment of great value. Every girl wants it—at all seasons of the year. At the beginning of the winter season it is especially necessary to lay in a sufficient stock of evening gowns, and this year the materials and styles are eminently satisfactory.

BISCUIT MUSLIN.

Quite recently writes a correspondent, I saw, in the show-rooms of one of the most famous dressmakers in Paris, some exquisite evening frocks in biscuit muslin and ivory Valenciennes; one which attracted my immediate attention, was mounted on a pleated underdress of rose-pink crepe de Chine, and all round the hem of the flowing skirt there were insertions of 2 inch Valenciennes, arranged in loose bows; thrust through the centre loop of each bow was a spray of marguerites, worked in fine silver thread; the effect was perfectly exquisite, and the bodice was very simply arranged—in bebe fashion—with a folded band of rose-pink mirror velvet across the front and a number of frills of Valenciennes on the short sleeves.

SILVER TISSUE AND ENAMEL.

Another frock—also composed of biscuit muslin—had three flounces on the hem of the skirt, each flounce decorated with tiny frills of Valenciennes. At the head of these flounces there was a deep insertion of deep ecru guipure, and in this case the bodice was made in crossover fashion, with a guimpe and elbow sleeves of guipure and shoulder straps of emerald green velvet. At the waist there was a deep belt of silver tissue, fastened at the left side by half-a-dozen pretty buttons in green enamel, set in silver. I have noticed these waist bands of silver tissue on several of the newest model evening gowns, and they are most becoming to the figure; very much more so than belts of gold tissue.

SIMPLE FROCKS.

Silk dresses for girls—or even for young women—seem quite out of the movement. It is the season of muslin, and, above all, it is the season of Valenciennes lace. For dark-skinned girls muslin frocks in a distinct shade of beige, with a wide sash of deep cherry-coloured chiffon or of emerald green crepe de Chine, are very becoming, and they possess the undoubted advantage of keeping clean longer than white costumes. More than ever it is the fashion to accompany simple evening frocks by a dainty guimpe of fine lace, in a faint shade of yellow, and this style of dress is so useful and generally becoming that the seasonable girl never passes by a bargain in lace suitable for making the pretty transparency which makes the neck look so white and so plump.

THE NEWEST SLEEVE.

It is with very real regret that I herald the arrival of "trimmed sleeves." For evening frocks they are pretty and quite suitable, but for the ordinary walking the "trimmed sleeve" is, in my opinion, very undesirable. At the same time, we are all obliged to bow before the dictates of Fashion, and undoubtedly we are saying au revoir to the charmingly simple sleeves which have been with us during the summer months. As I have been talking of evening frocks, I must pause to admire the new sleeves, which are literally covered with lace frills; on slender girls they are perfectly charming, but, naturally, they must be avoided by women who incline towards superfluous flesh!

LACE BOLEROS.

Some of the new evening-gowns have curious little boleros covered entirely with frills of Valenciennes or Alencon lace, and these boleros are worn over bodices of pale-hued crepes, pastel pinks, and blues, or the new shade of pink, which is half salmon and half cherry. I first saw these overlapping frills of narrow lace at Trouville last August—several of the best milliners there were using them for the big "Lamballe" crowns of the summer hats, and they were eminently dainty. The frills are so narrow that, when used for the covering of sleeves, they do not interfere with the graceful outlines of a slender figure, and when the lace is fine they have a wonderfully rich effect.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

The depression near the Andamans is slightly deeper but does not appear to have moved and the winds on the West Coast are still suggestive of the existence of disturbed area in the Arabian Sea.

The Monsoon conditions are less marked in the north of Deccan.

In Burma, Maymyo is the only station that had rain and cloud has increased on the coast and the skies are now being lightly to moderately overcast; but in the interior it is generally clear.

The temperature is approximately normal throughout the province.

In the Northeast of India and Orissa, the skies are clear or lightly clouded and the temperature is generally normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are still clear and humidity changes have been small and irregular, while the temperature now is normal or in slight excess in the United Provinces and normal in Central India and normal or in defect in the Central Provinces.

In Kashmir there has been light precipitation at a few stations and the skies have become moderately to heavily overcast; but in the rest of the north-west of India they continue clear.

The temperature has fallen in the Punjab and has risen in Rajputana and is now normal or in defect in the former area, in the Frontier Province and Kashmir; but in the Central districts of Rajputana it is in large excess.

Cloud decreased in the West Coast but has increased in the Circars' coast where the skies are heavily overcast while on the West Coast, in Bombay and Deccan they are clear or lightly clouded, and in the rest of the Peninsula moderately overcast.

Humidity also has has decreased on the West Coast, while the temperature has risen in the South-eastern districts of the Peninsula and is now normal or in excess everywhere.

Local rain is probable in the South of India and some rain in Burma, Kashmir, Deccan and the Circars.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON WEDNESDAY 24TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Veraval and Ratnagiri and minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Ratnagiri and Jaipur and 5° to 7° in defect at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 54° at Amraoti.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places to the south of latitude 16°.

Rain.—Only 8 stations report rain.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure is formed off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin. A few scattered showers are only likely to the south of latitude 16°.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
Proceeds in October 1905	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal in September 1906	49,50,000	61,95,400	12,45,400	......
Bombay	15,00,000	13,11,600	......	1,88,400
Total	64,50,000	75,07,000	10,57,000	......

Seven sale of Bengal Opium and six months' pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of Oct. 1906	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal to Sept. 1906	3,46,50,000	4,14,38,195	67,88,195	......
Bombay	51,00,000	42,87,300	......	8,12,700
Total	3,97,50,000	4,57,25,495	59,75,495	......

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd September, 17'23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	....	700
Or per mile of Rail way	23	18	....	41
For previous weeks of half-year	4,454	1,800	20	6,274
Total for 12 weeks..	4,854	1,900	20	6,774
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	86	....	483
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	5	....	28
Total for corresponding period do.	4,764	1,670	22	6,456

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:
"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

PLEASE NOTE.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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Who offer Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (London), and the Ophthalmic Hospital (Vienna), holding Genuine Degrees of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co).
With 16 Years' Practical Experience
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY

SEND TRIAL FOR BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

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No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
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CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

BY THE WAY.

THE event of the week in the literary world is the publication of a new work by Mr. Rudyard Kipling—that phenomenal brain-worker who has already written thirty-one splendid books in twenty years, and achieved something akin to immortality before reaching his forties. Mr. Kipling was born in 1865, and published his first book, "Departmental Ditties," in 1886. How many people know that the full name of the author of "The Recessional" is Joseph Rudyard Kipling? And how many are aware that the widely accepted story that he received his second Christian name from Lake Rudyard, in North Staffordshire, is only a legend, which Mr. Kipling has himself exposed.

HOW "THE RECESSIONAL" WAS WRITTEN.

Talking of "The Recessional," that beautiful poem which stirred the heart of an Empire, this is how Mr. Kipling describes its inception: "The poem gave me more trouble than anything I ever wrote. I had promised the *Times* a poem on the Jubilee, and when it became due I had written nothing that satisfied me. The *Times* began to want that poem badly, and sent letter after letter asking for it. I made many more attempts, but no further progress. Finally, the *Times* began sending telegrams. So I shut myself in my room, with a determination to stay there until I had written a Jubilee poem. Sitting down with all my previous attempts before me, I searched through those dozens of sketches till at last I found just on line I liked. That was, 'Lest we forget.' Round these words 'The Recessional' was written."

SOME AMUSING CRITICISMS.

Another story of a Kipling poem. While Kipling was correcting proofs one day he began to croon "On the Road to Mendalay." His little daughter, Elsie, who was in the room, listened for a moment, then said, "Father, didn't you write that song?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," she retorted cuttingly, "it seems to me you should know the tune better." A third poem, his "Our Lady of the Snows," gave rise to animated discussion in Canada where the designation was not generally liked. While the topic was raging, Kipling wrote in a lady's album the following impromptu verse:

> There was a small boy of Quebec
> Who was buried in snow to the neck,
> When they asked, "Are you friz?"
> He replied, "Yes, I is,
> But we don't call this cold in Quebec!"

A GOOD BEGGAR.

Kipling is a bit of a parson as well as a poet and a politician. A quartermaster onan Empress liner died during a Pacific voyage, leaving a large family. Next day the noticeboard bore the brief intimation, half-way down the entertainment programme, "9 p.m.—Sermon by a Layman." The curious crowd which gathered discovered Kipling standing on an improvised platform, from which he prached a fifteen-minutes' sermon. The best testimonial to his eloquence lay in the result. From a congregation numbering less than 200 the sum of over seventy pounds was raised.

WHEN KIPLING BOLTED.

On another platform, a political one this time, Kipling did not do so well. He attended a meeeting at Cape Town in honour of Doctor Jameson. The gathering called upon him for a speech. He declined. The audience persised, where-upon Kipling tucked up his coat-tails and—bolted. When Kipling was a twelve-year-old, his father took him on a sea voyage, and as Kipling senier suffered badly from sea-sickness, he left the boy to his own devices. Presently a tremendous commotion was heard, and the boatswain dashed into Mr. Kipling's cabin, shouting at the top of his voice: "Mr. Kipling, your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm; if he lets go he'll drown to a certainty!" "Yes," said the sufferer, falling back on his pillow, "but he won't let go!"

THE CHURCH AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The following, amongst other questions, are suggested by the Bishop of London as being appropriate to submit to candidates at the forthcoming municipal election:—Are you in favour of allowing parents to chose in what religious faith their children shall be instructed in all public elementary schools? Are you in favour of religious instruction being given by members of the teaching staff in school hours as a regular part of the school course? Do you recognise the right of perents to require that teachers shall be persons who believe in the religious instruction which they give?

THE SULTAN'S GERMAN CHEFS.

We have only quite recently been "officially informed" of the fact that the Sultan's German physician has placed his Magesty upon "special regime." This seems an unkind cut at the cuisine of the Vaterland, for Abdul Hamid has, ever since visit paid to Constantinople by the Kaiser, done the graceful thing, and employed three German cooks to provide his daily viands. Before that a French chef reigned supreme. The actual daily cost is almost incrediable, most of the food, however, going to "retainers," etc. The Sultan himself is said to be a small eater, while each dish destined for his own private consumption is sealed by the Grand Vizier, as it leaves the kitchen and while "piping hot," while to make assurance double sure, the First Gentleman-in-Waiting has to taste the plat immediately the seal has been released and before it is canveyed to the lips of his august master.

FROM WAXWORKS TO GRAND OPERA.

The stage of the old Lyceum was itself amongst the biggest in London, and several times grand opera was produced there, notably in 1856, after Covent Garden was destroyed by fire, and in 1889, when Verdi's "Otello" was first produced. But there have been changes since those days, just as there were before; the Lyceum having been used in turn from the date of its original opening in 1772 until it became early in the last century "The loyal Theatre of Mirto" for an art exhibition, Mme. Tussaud's Waxwork, and the meeting of a debating society. On at least two occasions it has been resuilt, and it is on record that, before Charles Mathews the elder took it, there was a period when, as recently, two performances a night were given. It would be quite in keeping, therefore, with its eventful history that it should now be restored to the important position which it occupied during the greater part of the last century. So far as the general outlines and arrangement of a theatre go, Colonel Mapleson is understood to be much impressed with the new Gaiety, and that is why it may be supposed that, if his present plans mature, Mr. Ernest Runtz, the architect of that house, will be entrusted with the alterations.

THE AVERAGE STAGE.

For general purposes a stage from forty to fifty feet deep and from sixty to seventy feet wide is said to meet all requirements. If striking effects are desired something larger is needed. Many touring companies in the provinces have, of course, to put up with a great deal less than the required dimensions, and generally they mange fairly well.

LIBERTY!

Throw a banana skin on a London pavement and be fined 10 dol. Throw it on a New York pavement and be righteously indignant if anybody says anything. Isn't this a free country?—*New York World.*

A LONG SERVICE RECORD.

In a recent issue of a contemporary, says the *Great Western Railway Magazine*, there appeared particulars of service of ten members of a family with one company amounting to 126 years. This is quite surpassed by the record of seven brothers, six of whom are enginemen and one an inspector in the Great Western employ, whose service total 198 years. The father was employed a guard as a guard for twenty-two years, giving a total for the family of 220 years. Is not this a record?

THE RESTORATION OF TRAJAN'S COLUMN.

Rome is about to have a special museum devoted to Italian, or rather Roman, objects of mediæval origin and interest. At the same time her earliest interests are in no wise suffering: for Professor Giacomo Boni, the enthusiastic leader in all matters concerning the excavations of ancient Rome, has just accomplished his greatest undertaking, namely, the restoration of the Trajan Column, this task having consisted in replacing no less than fifteen pieces of marble which has fallen out of their places in the column, thus manacing a possible collapse of the entire structure. The grot to beneath the monument has also now been filled in, giving the whole a firmer hold on its foundation, so that no untoward nollapse may ever be feared in the future. The loosening of the restored portions had been occasioned by the fall of the bronze statue of the Emperor Trajan which surmounted the column.

THE BLOWING STONE.

The pretty village of Kingston Lisle, in Berkshire, lies, in a valley sheltered by many beautiful trees. At the foot of the hill, about half a mile distant from the viliage, says the "*Car*, is the famous "Blowing Stone," which is one of the greatest natural curiosities of the country. It is a block of red sandstone, about 4 ft. high, 3ft. 6 in. broad, and 2 ft. thick. On every side it is pierced with holes, through which if a person blows, a weird sound is produced, which is audible in fine weather at Faringdon Camp, six miles away. If anyone is standing about a yard away the ground, it is said, can distinctly be found shaking under their feet. The sounds somewhat resemble a deep-toned fog-horn. Tradition says that this rude trumpet of stone was used by the Celtic tribes to call their scattered bands together in time of danger; also, that the stone was used to give alarm in the time of war on the approach of an enemy.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE Duchess d'Aosta, who accompanied the Queen to Balmoral is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is so dear, indeed, that she has been chosen as the Queen's comforter in more than one time of trouble. When King Edward lay at the point of death in the fateful June of 1902, the Duchess d'Aosta, who had come over with her husband to represent Italy at the Coronation, went to Buckingham Palace to be with the sorely-distressed Queen. The friendship dates from the very early days of the Duches d'Aosta's girlhood in England. Even then the daughter of the Comte de Paris was lovely as a dream princess, and she won the whole-hearted admiration of the young Duke of Clarence. It only needed encouragement to fan the feeling into a flame of regard but such an alliance for the future King of England would have been manifestly impossible. Regretfully the then Princess of Wales admitted the fact for she has all her life put romance first, and her affection for the Princess Helene has never waned. A bond of much the same kind drew very close together long years ago the Empress Eugenie and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Captain and Lady Beatrice Pretyman, who have about entertained the Prince of Wales at Orwell Park, their beautiful place in Suffolk, are popular and charming people. Mr. Pretyman, as he prefers to be called—though he did become captain in the Gunners, which he entered from Eton and "The Shop," at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich, is irreverently termed—is both lucky himself and the descendant of lucky ones. The story is indeed a romance. Pitt went up to Pemborke, Cambridge, at the age of fourteen, and formed a high opinion of his tutor, the Rev. George Pretyman for whom he afterwards obtained the Bishopric of Winchester and the Deanery of St. Paul's and did his best to have him appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. But the Bishop's luck did not end there. He was actually left the Riby estates in Lincolnshire by Mr. Marmaduke Tomline, who was no relation and had not seen him more than half-a-dozen times! The Bishop took the name of Tomline, and also assumed on very slender grounds, an old Scottish baronetcy, which was judiciously dropped by his son. The Bishop's grandson, Colonel Tomline of Orwell Park and Riby had a town house in Carlton House Terrace. He it was who gave Marshal Soult £6,000 for a famous picture, "The Pool of Bethesda." The colonel was very eccentric, and no one knew to whom he would leave his very large property. When he had died it was found that he had left it to his cousin, the artillery captain who had left the old gentleman severely alone. As it happened when Mr Pretyman heard of his amazing god fortnue he was actually under arrest owing to a little misunderstanding with his commanding officer.

Mr. Pretyman left the Army, entered Parliament as a Conservative, married Lady Beatrice Bridgeman, one of the charming daughters of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, and is thus brother-in-law of the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, and Viscount and Viscountess Newport. In Parliament he distinguished himself by "standing up" to Sir William Harcourt over the Death Duties. He is a slim man, with a cleverface, and Mr. Balfour made him Secretary of the Admiralty apparently because he had been in the Army! However he did very well in Whitehall, for he really understands questions of finance. Unfortunately, he lost his seat at the General Election, but he is one of the young men on the Opposition side who will be heard of again.

The fact that the young Queen hopes to give Spain a future sovereign may now be regarded as semi-official—indeed, it is stated that this is the reason why the Spanish Court will remain at one of the country palaces till Christmas. Madrid, whatever its other charms, is not particularly healthy, and Queen Ena has been accustomed to lead a simple out-of-door life, which, if only for reasons connected with iron-bound Spanish etiquette, would be impossible in the capital. It is not generally known that the first stipulation made by Princess Henry of Battenberg when the preliminaries to the marriage of King Alfonso to her daughter were being discussed, was that the Princess should be accompanied to her adopted country by the old nurse who attented her throughout the whole of her childhood, and also by a medical man of British nationality selected by her mother and her uncle, Prince Louis of Battenberg. British medicos enjoy an enviable reputation in Continental Courts our late Sovereign often sent one of her pet doctors to attend a favourite grandchild and the late Dr. Playfair received a two-thousand-guinea-fee for attending the lovely eighteen-year-old Crown Princess of Roumania.

Sir Francis Laking is slowly recovering his wonted good health, thanks to the excellent treatment he has received at the hands of Sir Felix Semon and Sir Frederick Treves. Sir Francis is the embodiment of medical wisdom counterbalanced by a fair share of vivacity and cheerfulness—valuable assets of the successful medical man. He is endowed with the gift of optimism in a large degree, and his genial pleasantries do much to alleviate the tedium of a long illness. "You take too much care of yourself and are too much concerned about your habits he once remarked to an illustrious patient. 'A little of what you like won't hurt you. The great thing to consider is moderation. If you feel that a beefsteak would do you good, eat a beefsteak. Nine times out of ten the natural and healthy appetite is the best guide." Moderation is one of Sir Francis' sovereign virtues. "It is the excesses and not the deficiencies," he declares, "which make people ill nowadays. Do anything you like, but do nothing to excess," is the comfortable doctrine he preaches. It is probably his practice of the same rule that is helping him so rapidly towards complete recovery.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia is the latest aristocrat to succumb to the prevailing fashion of seeking a bride on the stage. On October 28th he is to marry Madame Marie Sulzer, a popular soubrette at the Trianon Theatre, Berlin, and the Kaiser is said to be furious. This announcement has followed swiftly on the death of the Prince's father from apoplexy in the early part of September. It is said, however, that the dead Prince was fully aware of his son's infatuation, for he has made his protest by a severe will in which he partially disinherits Prince Joachim Albrecht, leaving him only what is made compulsory by Prussian law. Had the Prince only chosen to marry in accordance with his father's wishes he would have found himself in possession of a fortune of £1,500,000 He thus sacrifices the title of millionaire at the shrine of Cupid.

Three years ago there was every evidence that Prince Joachim Albrecht would marry Princess Aliace of Albane, and the engagement was announced in the Press of England and Germany. But the formal betrothal never took place, and the engagement—which was certainly in the air—did not mature. The Prince is a man of many accomplishments, and has been one of the shining lights of Berlin society. He is a brilliant conversationalist, and is of a refined, artistic, and literary temperament. He has made a considerable reputation as a painter, his few pictures being eagerly sought by the fashionable collectors of Berlin. He possesses exceptional musical tatents, and is quite an adept at producing light melodious ballet music and humorous songs. In 1905 he supplied the libretto and music for a pantomime entitled *The Apple of Paris*, which was produced in Berlin with some success. The Prince, who is thirty years of age, having been born on September 27th, 1876, is second cousin to the Kaiser, and he has incurred that monarch's ire in a marked degree, for the Kaiser holds particularly strong views on unequal marriage. Like all Princes of the Prussian Royal Family he adopted a military career, and holds the rank of major in the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards quartered in Berlin. He will probably be placed on the retired list, and a complete banishment from the Court is almost inevitable.

Earl Carrington's nomination to be Knight of the Garter in succession to the late Duke of Rutland brings the number of Liberal peers in that "Most Noble" Order up to six, the other nineteen non-Royal knights being all Conservatives or Unionists. This, the most authentically ancient order of chivalry in the world, was for generations conferred on great nobles because they were great nobles. Indeed, one Prime Minister—was it not Lord Palmerston?—declared with charming candour that he liked the Garter because "there was not d—d merit about it!" But the modern spirit has invaded even this refuge of aristocratic privilege! Nearly six years ago Lord Roberts, returning from South Africa with the laurels of his masterly strategy displayed in the advance to Pretoria, was received at Osborne by Queen Victoria, who not only conferred on him an earldom, but also created him K. G. It was the first time the Order had been conferred for merit, pure and simple, for services rendered to the nation rather than to a political party.

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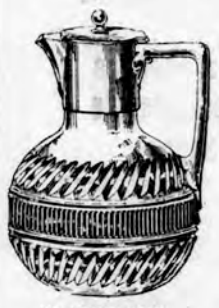

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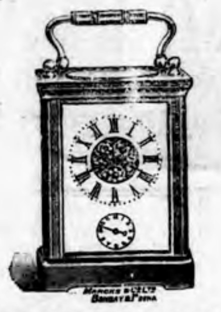

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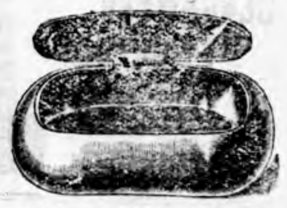

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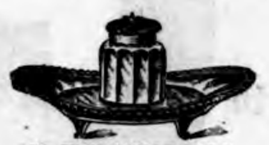

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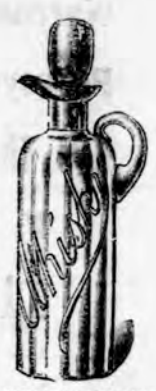

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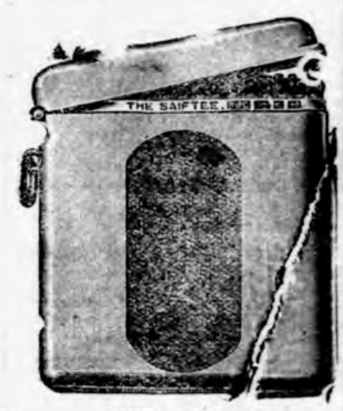

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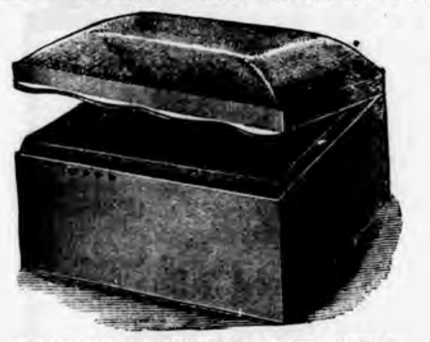

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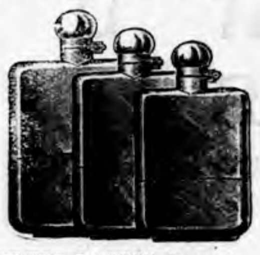

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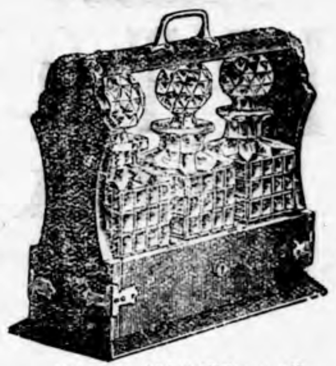

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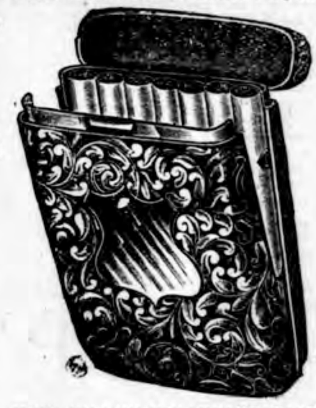

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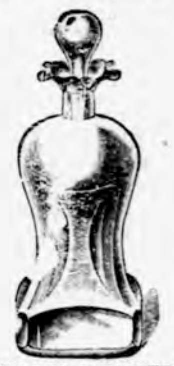

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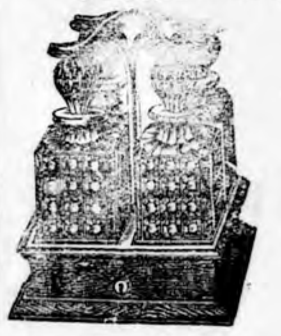

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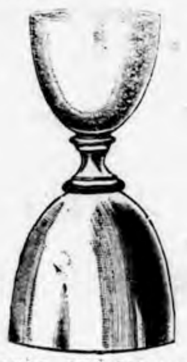

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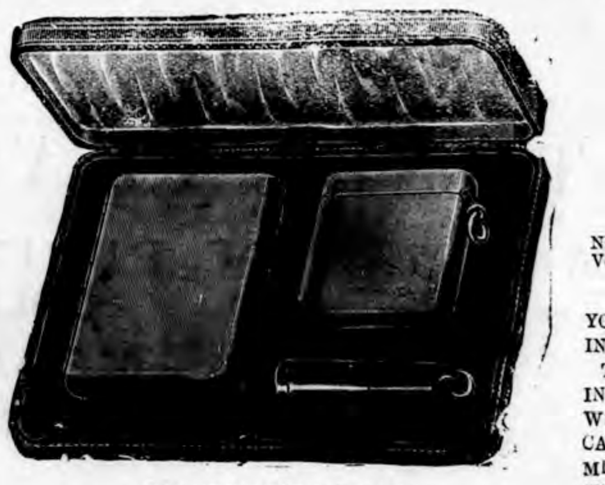

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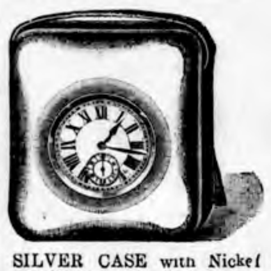
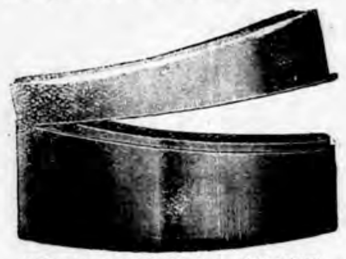
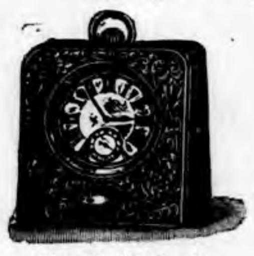


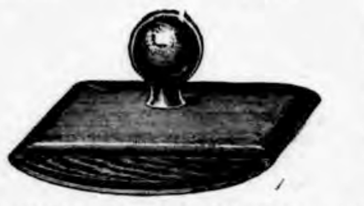
SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.



SILVER CARD CASE, POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8.
Without top, Rs. 7-8.



SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch Rs. 35.



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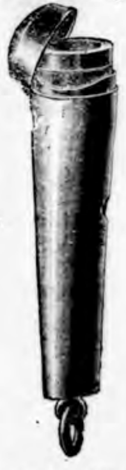
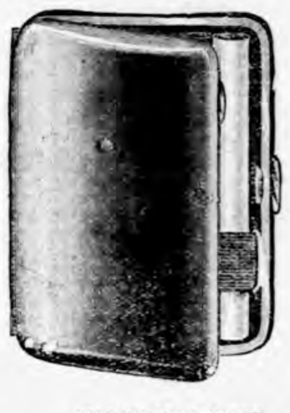
3½ ins. × 2 ins. Rs. 18
Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.



SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.



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